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CENSUS OF
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1990 CPH-3-262A

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
(Part)

Beaver County, PA PMSA



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, Susan M. Miskura, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. Patricia A. Berman, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were Robert R. Blair, Rachel F. Brown, James L. Dinwiddie, Allan A. Stephenson, and Edwin B. Wagner, Jr. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Cheryl R. Landman, Adolfo L. Paez, A. Edward Pike, and William A. Starr. Other important contributors were Linda S. Brudvig, Cindy S. Easton, Avis L. Foote, Carolyn R. Hay, Douglas M. Lee, Gloria J. Porter, and A. Nishea Quash.

The Decennial Operations Division, Arnold A. Jackson, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: Donald R. Dalzell, Kenneth A. Riccini, Billy E. Stark, and James E. Steed. Processing offices were managed by Alfred Cruz, Jr., Earle B. Knapp, Jr., Judith N. Petty, Mark M. Taylor, Russell L. Valentine, Jr., Carol A. Van Horn, and C. Kemble Worley. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Jonathan G. Ankers, Sharron S. Baucum, Catharine W. Burt, Vickie L. Cotton, Robert J. Hemmig, George H. McLaughlin, Carol M. Miller, Lorraine D. Neece, Peggy S. Payne, William L. Pell, Cotty A. Smith, Dennis W. Stout, and Richard R. Warren. Other important contributors were Eleanor I. Banks, Miriam R. Barton, Danny L. Burkhead, J. Kenneth Butler, Jr., Albert A. Csellar, Donald H. Danbury, Judith A. Dawson, Donald R. Dwyer, Beverly B. Fransen, Katherine H. Gilbert, Lynn A. Hollabaugh, Ellen B. Katzoff, Randy M. Klear, Norman W. Larsen, Peter J. Long, Sue Love, Patricia O. Madson, Mark J. Matsko, John R. Murphy, Dan E. Philipp, Eugene M. Rashlich, Willie T. Robertson, Barbara A. Rosen, Sharon A. Schoch, Imelda B. Severdia, Diane J. Simmons, Emmett F. Spiers, Johanne M. Stoval, M. Lisa Sylla, and Jess D. Thompson.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Daniel H. Weinberg, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. Gordon W. Green, Jr., Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and Leonard J. Norry, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: William A. Downs, Peter J. Fronczek, Patricia A. Johnson, Enrique J. Lamas, Charles T. Nelson, and Thomas S. Scopp. Other important contributors were Eleanor F. Baugher, Jeanne C. Benetti, Robert L. Bennfield, Robert W. Bonnette, William S. Chapin, Higinio Feliciano, Timothy S. Grall, Cynthia J. Harpine, Selwyn Jones, Mary C. Kirk, Richard G. Kreinsen, Gordon H. Lester, Mark S. Littman, Wilfred T. Masumura, John M. McNeil, Diane C. Murphy, George F. Patterson, Thomas J. Palumbo, Kirby G. Posey, John Priebe, Anne D. Smoler, and Carmina F. Young.

The Population Division, Paula J. Schneider, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. Philip N. Fulton, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were Nampoo R. McKenney and Arthur J. Norton. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Jorge H. del Pinal, Campbell J. Gibson, Roderick J. Harrison, Donald J. Hernandez, Jane H. Ingold, Martin T. O'Connell, Marie Pees, J. Gregory Robinson, Phillip A. Salopek, Paul M. Siegel, Robert C. Speaker, Gregory K. Spencer, and Cynthia M. Taeuber. Other important contributors were Celia G. Boertlein, Rosalind R. Bruno, Janice A. Costanzo, Rosemarie C. Cowan, Arthur R. Cresce, Larry G. Curran, Carmen DeNavas, Robert O. Grymes, Kristin A. Hansen, Mary C. Hawkins, Rodger V. Johnson, Michael J. Levin, Edna L. Paisano, Sherry B. Pollock, Stanley J. Rolark, A. Dianne Schmidley, Denise I. Smith, and Nancy L. Sweet.

The Data User Services Division, Gerard C. Iannelli, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. Marie G. Argana, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. Alfonso E. Mirabal, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Deborah D. Barrett, Frederick G. Bohme, Larry W.

Carbaugh, James P. Curry, Samuel H. Johnson, John C. Kavalunas, and Forrest B. Williams. Other important contributors were Molly Abramowitz, Celestin J. Aguigui, Barbara J. Aldrich, Delores A. Baldwin, Albert R. Barros, Geneva A. Burns, Carmen D. Campbell, James R. Clark, Virginia L. Collins, George H. Dalley, Jr., Barbara L. Hatch, John C. Johnson, Paul T. Manka, John D. McCall, Jo Ann Norris, David M. Pemberton, Sarabeth Rodriguez, Charles J. Wade, Joyce J. Ware, and Gary M. Young.

The Geography Division, Robert W. Marx, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. Jack R. George, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. Robert A. LaMacchia, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. Sila G. Tomas, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Frederick R. Broome, Charles E. Dingsham, Linda M. Franz, David E. Galdi, Dan N. Harding, Donald I. Hirschfeld, David B. Melixer, Peter Rosenson, Joel Sobel, Brian Swanhart, and Richard Trois. Other important contributors were Gerard Boudriault, Desmond J. Carron, Anthony W. Costanzo, Paul W. Daisey, Beverly A. Davis, Carl S. Hantman, Christine J. Kinneer, Terence D. McDowell, Linda M. Pike, Rose J. A. Quatro, Lourdes Ramirez, Gavin H. Shaw, Daniel L. Sweeney, Timothy F. Trainor, Phyllis S. Willette, and Walter E. Yergen.

The Statistical Support Division, John H. Thompson, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. John S. Linebarger, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. Henry F. Woltman, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. Howard Hogan and David V. Bateman were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Florence H. Abramson, Deborah H. Griffin, Richard A. Griffin, Lawrence I. Iskow, and Michael L. Mersch. Other important contributors were Linda A. Flores-Baez, Larry M. Bates, Somenica L. Green, James E. Hartman, Steven D. Jarvis, Alfredo Navarro, Eric L. Schindler, Carolyn T. Swan, and Glenn D. White.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Chief, assisted by Cathy L. Talbert, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. Michael G. Garland was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Bernard E. Baymler, Albert W. Cosner, Gary J. Lauffer, Gerald A. Mann, Clement B. Nettles, Russell Price, and Barbara J. Stanard. Other important contributors were Barbara M. Abbott, Robert J. Brown, David M. Coontz, and John T. Overby.

The Data Preparation Division, Joseph S. Harris, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. Plummer Alston, Jr., and Patricia M. Clark were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, Stanley D. Matchett, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. Richard L. Bitzer, Richard F. Blass, Karl K. Kindel, and John W. Marshall were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were William F. Adams, John E. Bell, LaVerne Collins, Dwight P. Dean, Arthur G. Dukakis, Sheila H. Grimm, William F. Hill, James F. Holmes, Stanley D. Moore, Marvin L. Postma, John E. Reeder, and Leo C. Schilling.

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The Technical Services Division, C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-262A

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas**

**Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
(Part)**

Beaver County, PA PMSA

Issued August 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS						
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ageless	18	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6
Family	17	20	22	24	26	28
Hispanic origin	6, 18	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	18	—	—	—	—	—
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29
Race	6	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (person)	17	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS						
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gross rent	32	34	36	38	40	42
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42
Male individual in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	32	35	37	39	41	43
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sewerage facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—

.. Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead			
Stubhead			Stub			Data field			
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title			
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990 (Not yet released; estimates; preliminary, annual, 1990; preliminary comparisons, 1991)						Total			
The data shown are based on:			Total			Total			
1. Sex			Male			Female			
2. Race			White			Black			
3. Age			18 and over			Under 18			
4. Education			High school or less			More than high school			
5. Marital status			Married			Never married			
6. Employment status			Employed			Unemployed			
7. Industry			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing			
8. Occupation			Professional			Nonprofessional			
9. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
10. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
11. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
12. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
13. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
14. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
15. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
16. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
17. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
18. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
19. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
20. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
21. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
22. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
23. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
24. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
25. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
26. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
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28. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
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30. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
31. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
32. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
33. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
34. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
35. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
36. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
37. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
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39. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
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41. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
42. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
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44. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
45. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
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47. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
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93. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
94. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
95. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
96. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
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266. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
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268. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
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271. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
272. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
273. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
274. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
275. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
276. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
277. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
278. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
279. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
280. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
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285. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
286. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
287. Duration of unemployment			Less than 14 weeks			14 weeks or more			
288. Reason for unemployment			Laid off			Other			
289. Duration of unemployment									

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
		69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Annniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa				
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
		74	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico			117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA		
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma			120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
		93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
42	South Carolina				
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
		95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
46	Utah			126	Danville, VA MSA
47	Vermont	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
48	Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
49	Washington	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
50	West Virginia			130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
132B	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA		
		186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA			233	Mobile, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA		
		191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA			238	Muskegon, MI MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA		
		196	Kokomo, IN MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA			243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
		201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA			245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA		
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
		206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA			245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lexington-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA		
		211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA			250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA		
			Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA			252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA			255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA		
		215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA			257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
		217	Lubbock, TX MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA				
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
		222	Manfield, OH MSA		
173	Hickory-Morgantown, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA			262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
			Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-VA CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
		300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA			339	Williamsport, PA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
		308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA			344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA		
292	San Antonio, TX MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA		

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BEAVER COUNTY, PA	
6001.01	6001.01 (pt.)
6002	6002 (pt.)
6003	6002 (pt.)
6005	6003 (pt.)
6015	6005 (pt.)
	6015
	6016 (pt.)
6016	6016 (pt.)
6041.98	6041 (pt.)
6051	6005 (pt.)
6052	6002 (pt.)
6053	6003 (pt.)
6054	6001.01 (pt.)
6055	6001.01 (pt.)
6056	6041 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BEAVER COUNTY, PA	
6001.01 -----	6001.01
	6054
	6055
6002 -----	6502
	6003 (pt.)
	6052
6003 -----	6503 (pt.)
	6053
6005 -----	6005
	6051
6015 -----	6015 (pt.)
6016 -----	6015 (pt.)
	6016
6041 -----	6041.98
	6056

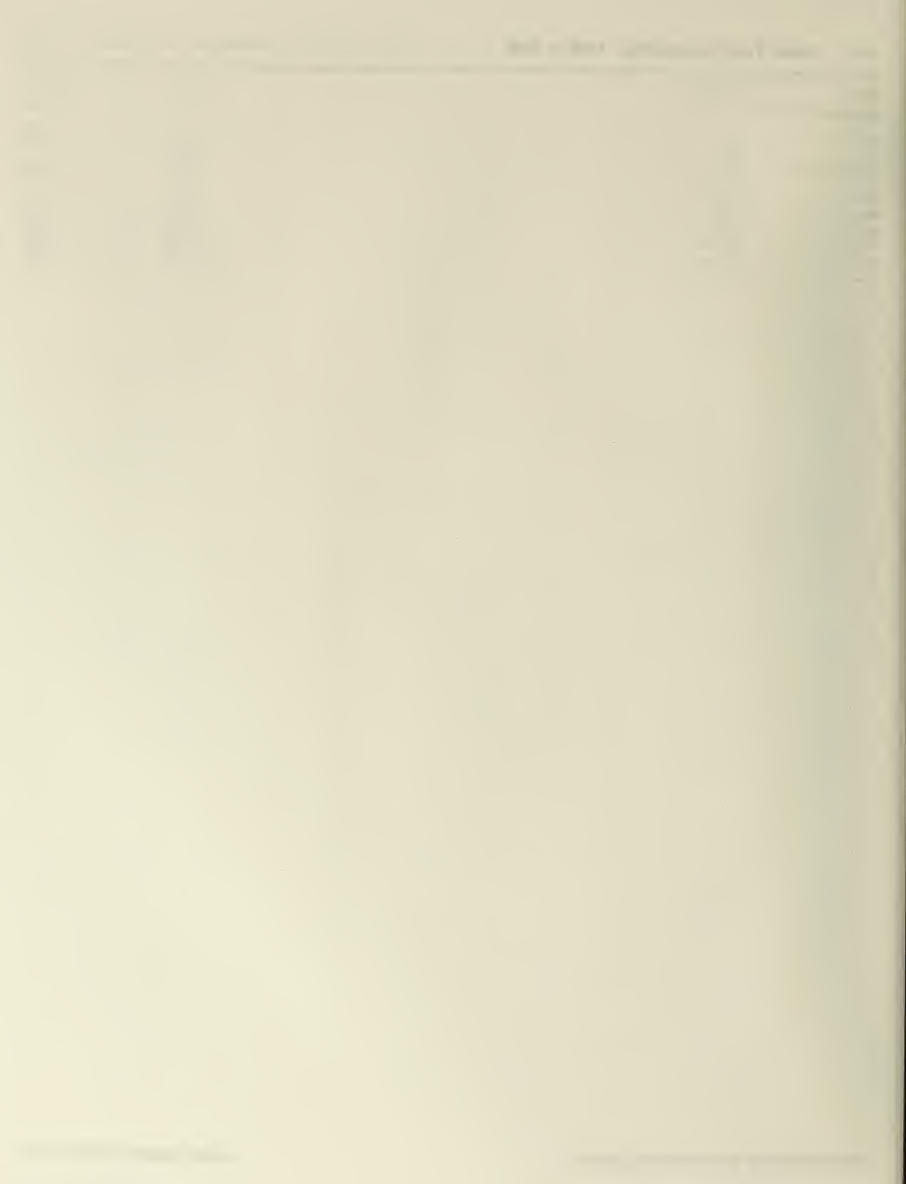


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering

Area	Pittsburgh- Beaver Valley PA CMSA	Beaver County PMSA	Beaver County			Aliquippa city, Beaver County				
			Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city	Tract 6043	Tract 6044	Tract 6045	Tract 6046	Tract 6047
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9 933.5	1 127.3	1 127.3	10.6	5.5	4.5	.7	2.1	2.6	.7
Square miles	3 835.3	435.3	435.3	4.1	2.1	1.7	.3	.8	1.0	.3
AGE										
All persons	2 242 798	186 093	186 093	13 374	10 687	2 963	647	4 155	3 917	1 692
Under 5 years	138 651	11 728	11 728	993	758	211	25	378	282	97
5 to 9 years	138 241	12 467	12 467	910	697	197	36	352	230	95
10 to 14 years	132 808	12 799	12 799	884	689	189	30	330	177	61
15 to 19 years	142 342	12 122	12 122	744	654	158	25	328	170	63
20 to 24 years	147 238	10 785	10 785	755	1 042	189	29	271	186	80
25 to 34 years	252 552	28 087	28 087	1 953	1 466	85	55	518	381	299
35 to 44 years	330 714	26 446	26 446	1 491	1 216	61	79	465	381	205
45 to 54 years	230 642	19 528	19 528	1 161	848	264	50	378	345	124
55 to 64 years	240 661	21 281	21 281	1 674	1 080	349	100	357	444	224
65 to 74 years	232 399	19 613	19 613	1 803	1 158	356	114	409	671	253
75 to 84 years	123 043	9 541	9 541	869	709	176	56	211	279	147
85 years and over	33 307	2 366	2 366	238	219	51	17	57	68	44
3 and 4 years	56 241	4 852	4 852	406	299	92	8	149	122	35
16 years and over	1 807 103	147 413	147 413	10 550	8 549	2 342	551	3 036	3 193	1 428
18 years and over	1 753 035	142 671	142 671	10 242	8 296	2 273	540	2 896	3 130	1 403
21 years and over	1 650 089	135 262	135 262	9 785	7 477	2 168	522	2 707	3 063	1 361
60 years and over	519 023	42 946	42 946	3 885	2 681	789	248	901	1 375	572
62 years and over	468 729	38 519	38 519	3 510	2 463	699	225	811	1 251	524
Median	37.0	38.4	38.4	34.3	36.3	44.7	33.0	43.0	41.4	41.4
Female	1 183 267	97 432	97 432	7 298	5 853	1 545	327	2 359	2 163	904
Under 5 years	67 571	5 695	5 695	498	376	110	7	210	128	43
5 to 9 years	67 453	6 108	6 108	432	344	90	16	172	112	42
10 to 14 years	64 007	6 007	6 007	385	307	86	17	173	91	24
15 to 19 years	69 700	5 818	5 818	367	423	79	9	158	91	30
20 to 24 years	74 816	5 497	5 497	419	532	104	12	157	99	47
25 to 34 years	181 115	14 594	14 594	1 035	814	235	42	302	304	152
35 to 44 years	169 282	13 524	13 524	831	660	198	36	276	216	105
45 to 54 years	122 076	10 268	10 268	668	460	147	29	219	195	78
55 to 64 years	130 296	12 268	12 268	926	579	252	60	300	330	119
65 to 74 years	133 340	11 021	11 021	1 043	727	194	55	255	389	150
75 to 84 years	78 588	5 938	5 938	537	481	105	40	139	165	88
85 years and over	24 244	1 666	1 666	150	136	33	13	35	43	16
3 and 4 years	27 514	2 350	2 350	194	156	50	2	77	50	15
16 years and over	970 746	78 536	78 536	5 915	4 819	1 251	286	1 775	1 816	787
18 years and over	944 406	76 249	76 249	5 763	4 689	1 217	281	1 710	1 771	775
21 years and over	898 253	72 638	72 638	5 528	4 460	1 168	270	1 617	1 733	753
60 years and over	306 594	24 749	24 749	2 267	1 710	426	140	561	813	327
62 years and over	279 527	22 384	22 384	2 062	1 590	385	127	513	735	302
Median	38.6	38.4	38.4	37.4	38.2	45.9	35.2	47.2	46.2	46.2
Male	1 059 531	88 661	88 661	6 076	4 834	1 418	320	1 796	1 754	788
Median age	35.2	35.5	35.5	34.3	31.3	35.0	42.0	29.8	40.2	38.5

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

All persons	2 242 798	186 093	186 093	13 374	10 687	2 963	647	4 155	3 917	1 692
In households	2 192 808	182 886	182 886	13 348	9 802	2 940	647	4 152	3 917	1 692
Householder	891 923	71 939	71 939	5 575	4 218	1 182	303	1 627	1 702	761
Nonfamily householder	52 615	24 698	24 698	2 644	781	268	71	1 063	1 198	511
Living alone	276 699	19 241	19 241	1 839	1 574	401	120	564	504	250
Spouse	264 199	17 521	17 521	1 720	1 438	372	120	550	475	233
Child	458 412	42 557	42 557	2 408	1 728	571	181	480	614	382
Other relatives	669 288	57 748	57 748	4 127	3 042	914	169	1 513	1 101	430
Nonrelatives	67 004	6 783	6 783	916	453	173	45	419	193	86
Institutionalized persons	60 181	3 859	3 859	322	361	100	9	113	67	33
Other persons in group quarters	26 758	1 890	1 890	23	175	23	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2 232	1 317	1 317	3	710	—	—	3	—	—
Persons per family	2.46	2.54	2.54	2.39	2.32	2.49	2.14	2.55	2.30	2.22
Persons 65 years and over	308 749	31 530	31 530	2 190	1 583	477	188	1 077	1 018	444
In households	369 547	29 996	29 996	2 889	1 922	562	188	677	618	444
Householder	255 518	20 648	20 648	2 073	1 401	407	141	532	467	307
Nonfamily householder	115 914	9 043	9 043	980	780	208	72	280	294	138
Living alone	82 913	7 189	7 189	599	372	116	28	274	288	138
Spouse	26 700	1 916	1 916	201	116	35	18	65	67	35
Child	4 416	243	243	16	33	4	1	5	6	—
Other relatives	17 200	1 379	1 379	21	160	21	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	2 002	145	145	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	615 224	52 698	52 698	3 736	2 644	781	183	1 063	1 198	511
With own children under 18 years	253 788	22 257	22 257	1 445	1 187	311	53	512	413	156
Number of own children under 18 years	401 621	40 263	40 263	2 692	2 174	599	94	1 007	792	299
Married-couple families	484 412	43 557	43 557	2 408	1 728	571	121	480	854	382
With own children under 18 years	196 794	17 389	17 389	794	557	207	34	191	246	116
Number of own children under 18 years	329 500	32 150	32 150	2 120	1 635	413	63	515	385	196
Female householder, no husband present	104 374	8 023	8 023	1 113	777	166	43	324	285	95
With own children under 18 years	48 756	4 091	4 091	392	465	88	15	307	151	21
Number of own children under 18 years	81 886	6 948	6 948	1 109	850	166	28	596	272	47

MARITAL STATUS

Males 15 years and over	849 732	70 097	70 097	4 704	3 782	1 105	269	1 291	1 396	644
Never married	251 340	18 230	18 230	1 463	1 351	549	94	543	588	141
Never married, except separated	401 621	43 853	43 853	2 509	1 795	592	150	510	880	398
Separated	17 019	1 475	1 475	153	132	38	11	64	24	16
Widowed	2 448	248	248	153	153	15	75	65	40	45
Divorced	4 091	4 091	4 091	309	291	71	17	99	77	45
Females 15 years and over	983 266	79 622	79 622	5 984	4 862	1 265	298	1 604	1 832	795
Never married	231 944	15 932	15 932	1 469	1 422	597	59	586	366	151
Never married, except separated	590 375	43 712	43 712	2 972	2 395	515	812	881	880	398
Separated	24 151	2 171	2 171	248	228	39	6	129	55	19
Widowed	153 439	12 059	12 059	1 224	941	213	77	381	383	170
Divorced	73 457	5 648	5 648	523	474	111	16	193	146	57

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver Falls city, Beaver County			Remainder of Beaver County						
	Tract 6011	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6001.01	Tract 6001.02	Tract 6002	Tract 6003	Tract 6004	Tract 6005	Tract 6006.01
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.9	2.5	1.1	45.1	26.6	53.6	.9	1.4	47.3	57.3
Square miles .....	.7	1.0	.4	17.4	10.3	20.7	.4	.5	18.3	22.1
AGE										
All persons	3 640	3 748	3 299	3 779	909	6 161	850	1 024	2 958	2 351
Under 5 years	233	325	200	257	67	368	58	66	184	142
5 to 9 years	200	290	201	314	78	430	54	76	199	174
10 to 14 years	177	195	222	195	62	303	44	20	62	184
15 to 19 years	235	258	208	254	50	440	59	60	200	159
20 to 24 years	629	215	198	247	59	354	52	140	170	130
25 to 34 years	484	553	481	639	893	160	133	149	416	364
35 to 44 years	387	435	538	94	138	890	88	120	360	370
45 to 54 years	247	315	286	415	101	746	79	94	348	273
55 to 64 years	313	411	356	365	708	82	119	371	116	251
65 to 74 years	337	398	423	287	77	566	100	136	220	170
75 to 84 years	182	272	255	134	32	252	44	65	113	88
85 years and over	40	77	102	26	7	15	10	14	25	16
3 and 4 years	100	122	77	109	3	156	25	26	73	61
16 years and over	3 002	2 875	2 672	2 850	687	4 821	672	811	2 325	1 813
18 years and over	2 941	2 768	2 587	2 744	670	4 643	650	789	2 252	1 743
21 years and over	2 384	2 634	2 459	2 596	638	4 403	617	748	2 142	1 659
40 years and over	969	969	637	1 581	178	1 238	219	285	662	433
62 years and over	666	891	906	1 091	143	1 099	196	260	589	383
Median age	29.1	35.7	39.1	33.2	34.3	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.4	35.5
Female	1 887	2 140	1 826	1 899	486	3 133	457	535	1 497	1 200
Under 5 years	116	167	93	129	31	179	31	32	86	71
5 to 9 years	92	145	107	157	34	213	29	41	100	91
10 to 14 years	69	112	90	147	38	147	22	28	93	85
15 to 19 years	197	125	101	115	26	210	33	28	102	77
20 to 24 years	315	123	94	121	33	180	34	26	89	64
25 to 34 years	242	318	254	306	85	453	84	69	210	188
35 to 44 years	241	298	274	274	65	466	39	55	193	176
45 to 54 years	142	173	145	173	50	378	43	53	166	143
55 to 64 years	174	224	211	213	43	359	68	69	202	180
65 to 74 years	260	169	173	184	77	284	64	77	183	111
75 to 84 years	121	193	167	78	17	150	24	35	59	50
85 years and over	27	59	70	12	4	45	8	14	14	14
3 and 4 years	57	65	58	58	15	75	18	12	35	29
16 years and over	1 598	1 600	1 524	1 437	348	2 486	361	430	1 154	896
18 years and over	1 566	1 640	1 483	1 391	338	2 414	351	420	1 193	924
21 years and over	1 305	1 565	1 420	1 326	321	2 284	333	398	1 071	982
40 years and over	442	644	348	442	77	1 221	161	161	318	234
62 years and over	406	599	585	629	59	592	105	146	359	205
Median age	25.1	36.8	42.5	34.2	37.7	37.2	37.2	36.2	36.2	34.7
Male	1 753	1 608	1 473	1 880	423	3 028	393	489	1 461	1 151
Median age	32.5	33.1	34.6	32.4	35.0	35.6	37.1	35.4	36.7	34.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 640	3 748	3 299	3 779	909	6 161	850	1 024	2 958	2 351
In households	2 946	3 740	3 116	3 779	909	6 100	850	1 024	2 940	2 311
Householder	1 241	1 680	1 297	1 358	338	2 179	337	419	1 099	891
Family householder	843	957	844	1 081	259	1 805	243	292	856	669
Nonfamily householder	398	723	453	277	94	374	94	127	243	222
Living alone	367	663	408	341	68	341	88	115	228	177
Spouse	612	537	579	914	237	1 534	225	271	534	419
Child	905	188	949	1 328	302	2 034	276	325	949	769
Other relatives	103	176	174	104	15	215	40	35	102	93
Nonrelatives	85	159	117	75	17	97	20	59	64	64
Institutionalized persons	905	8	175	—	—	61	—	—	18	—
Other persons in group quarters	694	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.37	2.23	2.40	2.78	2.69	2.80	2.52	2.44	2.68	2.64
Persons per family	2.92	2.99	3.02	3.17	3.14	3.12	3.03	3.00	3.08	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	747	747	780	747	183	1 164	154	215	446	314
In households	559	745	618	647	116	826	154	215	457	314
Householder	391	579	431	402	75	548	110	118	408	216
Nonfamily householder	191	393	218	183	123	194	45	45	118	104
Living alone	188	318	211	118	23	191	44	66	114	97
Spouse	132	109	131	114	33	221	35	44	121	68
Other relatives	33	36	37	27	7	53	16	9	19	25
Nonrelatives	3	19	11	4	1	34	—	2	9	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	160	—	—	57	—	—	9	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	843	957	844	1 081	259	1 805	243	292	856	669
With own children under 18 years	355	482	350	507	116	764	93	116	379	349
Number of own children under 18 years	654	883	637	914	403	2 287	222	272	802	603
Married-couple families	537	611	537	914	237	1 575	177	225	731	579
With own children under 18 years	229	217	211	418	106	666	61	68	297	236
Number of own children under 18 years	418	456	396	609	249	2 091	179	247	547	460
Female householder, no husband present	189	372	217	126	14	170	49	56	89	99
With own children under 18 years	109	241	115	115	10	75	24	25	37	57
Number of own children under 18 years	211	438	201	128	17	122	42	44	68	85
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 420	1 195	1 167	1 445	346	2 389	314	386	1 156	898
Never married	647	398	364	352	75	551	99	86	270	299
Now married, except separated	647	562	534	242	1 622	1 880	229	232	754	551
Separated	29	61	42	22	3	37	6	11	26	18
Widowed	38	63	64	43	16	18	15	18	42	19
Divorced	72	100	99	83	16	106	27	26	67	80
Females 15 years and over	1 610	1 716	1 536	1 463	356	2 529	370	434	1 218	953
Never married	597	465	360	246	70	438	89	86	227	177
Now married, except separated	634	559	604	632	240	1 621	229	239	754	551
Separated	114	24	42	24	4	13	6	13	20	32
Widowed	209	375	357	158	23	289	55	82	155	123
Divorced	118	203	153	103	19	136	31	24	62	70

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6006.02	Tract 6007	Tract 6008	Tract 6009	Tract 6010	Tract 6014	Tract 6015	Tract 6016	Tract 6017	Tract 6018
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	76.8	42.4	2.0	1.9	5.0	1.4	2.4	2.1	26.0	84.6
Square miles	29.6	16.4	.8	.7	1.9	.6	.9	.8	10.1	32.7
AGE										
All persons	2 942	6 988	1 322	1 600	3 650	3 805	3 441	1 724	3 732	6 862
Under 5 years	174	390	74	184	254	285	247	124	477	774
5 to 9 years	220	445	95	118	223	276	262	118	280	539
10 to 14 years	207	499	89	111	223	229	239	98	282	530
15 to 19 years	155	420	99	213	188	225	244	120	250	485
20 to 24 years	139	370	71	139	149	243	247	121	173	367
25 to 34 years	431	945	164	273	500	609	543	260	551	1 164
35 to 44 years	442	1 117	174	546	562	582	479	544	744	1 196
45 to 54 years	387	840	133	168	383	342	302	174	417	705
55 to 64 years	321	865	166	148	453	338	294	181	446	684
65 to 74 years	237	717	180	119	478	411	377	170	374	486
75 to 84 years	132	293	74	80	209	263	184	100	149	191
85 years and over	84	57	12	9	59	53	50	13	21	38
3 and 4 years	74	152	51	50	82	96	110	46	103	195
5 to 9 years and over	2 303	5 572	1 041	1 235	2 961	3 029	2 637	1 363	2 870	5 209
10 to 14 years and over	2 225	5 598	1 008	1 199	2 876	2 944	2 520	1 316	2 774	5 020
15 to 19 years and over	2 131	5 133	959	1 117	2 761	2 789	2 384	1 236	2 645	4 759
20 to 24 years and over	1 619	4 493	364	276	485	921	703	378	784	1 069
25 to 34 years and over	553	1 312	315	248	903	852	648	338	681	919
Median	37.5	38.5	39.1	32.5	40.3	36.2	33.1	35.8	36.3	33.9
Female										
Under 5 years	1 529	3 528	709	843	1 909	2 003	1 920	917	1 671	2 940
5 to 9 years	82	180	32	62	90	113	133	66	107	224
10 to 14 years	111	229	50	45	114	120	131	59	144	262
15 to 19 years	99	216	46	54	114	127	129	47	136	263
20 to 24 years	81	203	41	95	42	95	140	107	57	128
25 to 34 years	215	181	37	61	66	111	134	63	88	195
35 to 44 years	755	485	92	160	267	319	308	135	278	601
45 to 54 years	519	529	122	219	284	259	246	126	361	669
55 to 64 years	197	438	74	91	195	181	166	96	213	353
65 to 74 years	159	443	89	78	239	184	160	104	244	384
75 to 84 years	83	283	101	86	163	194	138	98	203	245
85 years and over	85	170	46	44	129	164	129	59	81	103
3 and 4 years	75	37	9	7	36	41	37	17	27	48
5 to 9 years and over	1 219	2 860	573	678	1 575	1 624	1 500	732	1 458	2 630
10 to 14 years and over	1 173	2 779	553	656	1 538	1 587	1 443	712	1 418	2 547
15 to 19 years and over	1 078	2 666	533	627	1 480	1 524	1 361	677	1 358	2 413
20 to 24 years and over	719	1 918	312	157	512	445	229	129	423	544
25 to 34 years and over	320	719	184	143	533	539	415	203	372	373
Median	39.0	39.9	40.6	34.9	40.2	34.9	31.4	34.1	34.1	34.1
Male										
Under 5 years	1 413	3 460	613	757	1 741	1 802	1 521	807	1 861	3 422
Median age	36.1	37.0	37.0	28.9	38.4	34.2	31.3	34.0	35.3	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 942	6 988	1 322	1 600	3 650	3 805	3 441	1 724	3 732	6 862
In households	2 744	6 968	1 322	1 600	3 650	3 694	3 430	1 724	3 629	6 862
Householder	1 008	2 692	538	660	1 509	1 567	1 471	708	1 342	2 436
Family householder	453	2 071	441	531	1 086	1 137	1 094	544	1 094	1 988
Nonfamily householder	206	621	137	207	421	555	534	214	458	544
Living alone	175	565	129	173	391	499	484	185	222	298
Spouse	891	1 854	311	914	216	746	579	374	979	1 728
Child	891	2 162	417	500	1 063	1 122	1 134	523	1 163	2 383
Other relatives	90	166	35	64	96	125	132	66	85	183
Nonrelatives	62	94	21	60	68	134	114	53	60	132
Institutionalized persons	186	—	—	—	—	58	11	—	103	—
Other persons in group quarters	12	20	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.72	2.59	2.46	2.42	2.36	2.33	2.33	2.44	2.70	2.82
Persons per family	3.09	3.02	2.90	2.94	2.91	2.97	2.97	2.95	3.04	3.17
Persons per household and over	1 453	3 464	644	748	1 608	1 727	1 557	844	1 724	3 236
In households	275	1 059	266	208	746	677	540	283	544	715
Householder	185	700	141	103	488	398	398	193	341	470
Family householder	77	273	63	227	437	230	189	89	109	189
Nonfamily householder	71	267	76	61	225	262	227	88	104	167
Living alone	77	302	71	51	192	151	107	66	162	192
Spouse	52	33	14	49	36	49	30	32	19	30
Other relatives	2	5	1	3	2	6	5	3	5	7
Nonrelatives	172	—	—	—	—	50	11	—	3	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	802	2 071	401	453	1 088	1 012	937	494	1 094	1 983
With own children under 18 years	369	830	158	208	416	442	531	218	474	958
Number of own children under 18 years	453	1 459	244	284	727	653	544	324	774	1 459
Married-couple families	693	1 854	311	316	914	746	579	374	979	1 728
With own children under 18 years	310	738	109	129	351	313	268	164	420	830
Number of own children under 18 years	413	1 566	214	214	639	528	475	286	741	1 560
Female householder, no husband present	84	166	70	79	135	213	211	97	86	180
With own children under 18 years	47	73	73	112	51	124	221	44	37	95
Number of own children under 18 years	74	113	54	124	73	190	342	70	57	159
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 104	2 751	483	569	1 413	1 423	1 133	639	1 441	2 635
Never married	249	618	112	181	323	348	349	312	577	630
Now married, except separated	731	1 992	326	384	926	975	897	397	999	1 775
Separated	18	42	11	13	22	38	37	17	34	45
Widowed	42	94	19	58	19	58	46	22	65	65
Divorced	64	122	22	30	84	115	107	52	74	132
Females 15 years and over	1 237	2 903	581	682	1 591	1 643	1 527	745	1 484	2 481
Never married	203	469	95	146	246	266	340	142	234	268
Now married, except separated	741	1 975	326	314	930	925	697	366	917	1 769
Separated	63	33	12	41	32	67	78	25	29	58
Widowed	189	328	106	77	266	304	265	111	161	226
Divorced	86	143	44	95	117	163	199	61	63	139

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
		Tract 6019	Tract 6020	Tract 6021	Tract 6022	Tract 6023	Tract 6024	Tract 6025	Tract 6026	Tract 6027.01	
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers		9.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	50.1	24.9	
Square miles		3.8	.4	.6	.7	.5	.5	.9	19.4	9.6	
AGE											
All persons		3 247	672	4 156	751	2 616	2 412	1 700	7 489	2 155	
Under 5 years		213	40	237	37	149	103	63	386	130	
5 to 9 years		212	46	280	44	139	134	67	490	148	
10 to 14 years		189	293	203	50	131	136	57	536	157	
15 to 19 years		188	33	250	47	158	139	86	491	140	
20 to 24 years		193	44	278	58	140	149	75	270	90	
25 to 34 years		678	98	678	124	349	249	202	855	207	
35 to 44 years		445	91	542	100	386	386	209	1 181	319	
45 to 54 years		393	74	411	74	270	233	210	843	245	
55 to 64 years		415	92	415	107	252	249	263	263	263	
65 to 74 years		344	79	429	63	317	253	762	762	225	
75 to 84 years		102	27	267	40	243	209	129	499	77	
85 years and over		18	4	61	7	59	51	19	213	15	
3 and 4 years		94	14	95	9	69	42	24	161	53	
16 years and over		2 598	539	3 289	614	2 139	2 017	1 480	5 961	1 686	
18 years and over		2 522	524	3 200	589	2 081	1 960	1 447	5 752	1 631	
21 years and over		2 411	502	3 037	555	1 992	1 868	1 391	5 508	1 537	
60 years and over		687	163	1 003	156	768	653	602	2 054	454	
62 years and over		593	137	909	138	717	610	543	1 869	397	
Median		37.0	38.6	36.0	36.1	40.3	40.0	41.2	36.7	36.7	
Female											
Under 5 years		1 449	264	2 258	386	1 494	1 253	957	3 992	1 077	
5 to 9 years		105	21	111	18	78	61	32	183	58	
10 to 14 years		119	26	144	23	71	67	34	239	64	
15 to 19 years		83	18	147	18	62	78	24	245	76	
20 to 24 years		86	13	115	22	74	67	37	221	67	
25 to 34 years		85	23	144	35	78	45	40	137	43	
35 to 44 years		264	51	377	63	207	165	106	464	173	
45 to 54 years		221	44	272	88	197	184	121	604	171	
55 to 64 years		198	44	213	37	154	114	117	419	124	
65 to 74 years		231	35	231	36	138	152	159	138	140	
75 to 84 years		178	42	178	42	197	189	189	410	118	
85 years and over		15	2	38	5	46	35	11	247	12	
3 and 4 years		45	8	48	3	33	23	7	113	27	
16 years and over		1 329	297	1 833	323	1 245	1 037	850	3 247	864	
18 years and over		1 293	290	1 789	310	1 217	1 009	858	3 162	844	
21 years and over		1 244	282	1 703	292	1 175	1 068	838	3 055	813	
60 years and over		380	95	641	98	497	393	336	1 299	336	
62 years and over		333	82	582	82	463	372	341	1 159	210	
Median		38.2	41.6	37.9	37.4	42.6	42.9	42.9	38.2	38.2	
Male											
All persons		1 598	308	1 898	365	1 122	1 159	743	3 497	1 078	
Median age		35.4	35.3	34.2	35.1	37.8	37.6	43.6	38.9	35.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons		3 247	672	4 156	751	2 616	2 412	1 700	7 489	2 155	
In households		3 159	672	4 024	751	2 611	2 225	1 700	6 769	2 155	
Householder		1 205	271	1 740	315	1 244	943	823	2 477	780	
Family householder		941	196	1 061	212	667	667	516	2 042	639	
Nonfamily householder		264	75	679	103	551	276	307	435	157	
Living alone		228	72	606	88	518	251	294	411	139	
Spouse		804	160	758	156	562	572	1 845	1 554	554	
Child		981	203	1 212	218	689	616	390	2 228	702	
Other relatives		108	38	166	33	63	52	52	153	72	
Nonrelatives		61	10	148	29	53	42	18	66	47	
Institutionalized persons		84	—	100	—	—	187	—	710	—	
Other persons in group quarters		—	—	32	—	5	—	—	10	—	
Persons per household		2.62	2.48	2.31	2.38	2.10	2.36	2.07	2.73	2.76	
Persons per family		3.01	2.99	3.01	2.92	2.90	2.86	2.66	3.07	3.13	
Persons 65 years and over		444	110	777	110	619	613	441	1 574	317	
In households		442	110	680	110	619	512	441	1 574	317	
Householder		300	77	506	79	471	350	322	634	206	
Nonfamily householder		116	34	283	39	298	159	167	243	72	
Living alone		113	34	278	37	294	156	164	239	71	
Spouse		111	25	127	23	121	137	105	260	88	
Other relatives		28	8	42	6	23	23	12	55	21	
Nonrelatives		3	—	5	2	4	—	2	4	2	
Institutionalized persons		22	—	95	—	—	—	1	—	621	
Other persons in group quarters		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families		941	196	1 061	212	693	667	516	2 042	623	
With own children under 18 years		384	74	493	82	270	248	146	895	261	
Number of own children under 18 years		678	140	892	142	505	437	232	1 649	508	
Married-couple families		804	160	958	156	582	572	417	1 845	554	
With own children under 18 years		332	61	322	63	201	213	112	806	236	
Number of own children under 18 years		596	124	790	105	387	379	189	1 514	469	
Female householder, no husband present		99	28	247	43	113	84	84	156	56	
With own children under 18 years		39	11	152	18	63	33	28	70	20	
Number of own children under 18 years		66	14	262	31	111	54	38	105	30	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over		1 291	243	1 490	293	914	992	634	2 772	841	
Never married		347	56	435	82	224	295	127	582	210	
Now married, except separated		821	166	788	164	573	613	426	1 916	563	
Separated		21	5	58	11	23	21	9	51	12	
Widowed		33	8	60	11	29	21	29	121	28	
Divorced		69	8	149	25	55	42	43	102	28	
Females 15 years and over		1 342	299	1 856	327	1 263	1 047	858	3 305	879	
Never married		259	47	431	79	260	184	136	507	151	
Now married, except separated		822	167	790	160	577	580	434	1 910	567	
Separated		33	12	81	5	46	26	20	57	14	
Widowed		150	46	361	55	267	186	174	692	98	
Divorced		78	27	193	28	113	71	94	139	49	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.

	Tract 6027.02	Tract 6028	Tract 6029	Tract 6030	Tract 6031	Tract 6032	Tract 6033	Tract 6034	Tract 6035
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	60.3	5.1	76.2	48.0	16.8	38.9	3.6	1.9	1.5
Square miles	23.3	2.0	29.4	18.5	6.5	15.0	1.4	.7	.6
AGE									
All persons	3 918	3 311	3 163	3 426	594	10 694	4 423	2 316	1 896
Under 5 years	232	236	240	267	24	655	298	119	134
5 to 9 years	311	198	243	286	44	709	307	151	165
10 to 14 years	277	277	297	43	2718	1270	43	127	156
15 to 19 years	288	186	266	236	51	713	289	280	178
20 to 24 years	209	217	182	181	39	650	256	224	99
25 to 34 years	575	426	512	562	96	1 736	616	348	336
35 to 44 years	628	376	565	629	84	1 656	588	262	247
45 to 54 years	443	254	321	402	86	1 402	476	186	162
55 to 64 years	445	254	321	402	86	1 402	476	186	162
65 to 74 years	330	518	497	215	49	805	512	268	181
75 to 84 years	129	230	102	88	14	303	249	136	86
85 years and over	49	19	5	19	5	32	21	21	6
3 and 4 years	108	96	105	113	10	291	139	44	51
16 years and over	3 019	2 679	2 348	2 553	473	8 490	3 491	1 889	1 419
18 years and over	2 900	2 607	2 330	2 449	456	8 213	3 360	1 853	1 368
21 years and over	2 734	2 473	2 087	2 328	427	7 775	3 209	1 555	1 296
60 years and over	704	1 050	439	464	95	1 809	1 076	568	395
62 years and over	603	966	393	404	81	1 529	968	514	352
Median	35.6	40.3	37.6	33.6	35.9	35.0	37.9	30.1	33.2
Female	1 964	1 834	1 592	1 736	287	5 444	2 361	1 211	986
Under 5 years	117	117	128	146	8	318	138	51	64
5 to 9 years	135	102	119	145	21	334	161	75	76
10 to 14 years	140	138	135	136	16	377	142	62	78
15 to 19 years	130	94	117	118	23	367	137	139	58
20 to 24 years	98	118	90	89	20	336	132	111	51
25 to 34 years	304	223	273	290	46	674	334	165	173
35 to 44 years	325	197	283	309	46	841	317	129	131
45 to 54 years	151	154	199	191	41	733	240	94	84
55 to 64 years	222	253	317	317	31	649	276	125	99
65 to 74 years	175	307	108	121	24	409	289	156	102
75 to 84 years	66	140	66	46	8	170	158	80	56
85 years and over	23	30	12	10	3	36	17	14	14
3 and 4 years	52	43	56	64	3	141	63	17	30
16 years and over	1 547	1 505	1 184	1 286	238	4 350	1 893	1 010	761
18 years and over	1 497	1 472	1 135	1 239	224	4 203	1 841	994	739
21 years and over	1 307	1 397	1 069	1 173	213	3 988	1 756	842	702
60 years and over	372	623	241	242	50	944	630	336	227
62 years and over	36.6	43.4	32.7	33.3	36.9	36.2	38.6	30.8	30.8
Median	36.2	43.4	32.7	33.3	36.9	36.2	38.6	30.8	30.8
Male	1 954	1 477	1 571	1 690	307	5 250	2 062	1 105	910
Under 5 years	34.5	37.5	37.5	33.9	33.4	35.5	35.2	31.4	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 918	3 311	3 163	3 426	594	10 694	4 423	2 316	1 896
In households	3 880	3 311	3 136	3 426	588	10 624	4 423	2 110	1 896
Householder	1 181	1 461	1 082	1 081	13	3 862	1 722	909	725
Family householder	911	921	861	956	173	3 134	1 306	575	514
Nonfamily householder	228	540	209	190	37	728	416	334	211
Living alone	976	503	186	164	29	638	390	305	179
Spouse	976	608	741	848	148	2 725	1 057	426	361
Child	1 372	961	1 126	1 222	189	3 539	1 428	626	629
Other relatives	121	194	113	136	18	336	151	88	104
Nonrelatives	52	87	71	74	23	162	65	61	77
Institutionalized persons	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	38	—	—	—	6	70	—	206	—
Persons per household	2.86	2.27	2.89	2.99	2.80	2.75	2.57	2.32	2.62
Persons per family	3.18	2.91	3.26	3.31	3.05	3.11	3.02	2.98	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	490	797	323	322	68	1 160	782	425	288
In households	460	797	296	322	68	1 160	782	425	288
Householder	560	200	200	199	20	739	351	204	192
Family householder	99	288	87	74	14	242	149	164	92
Living alone	97	279	86	72	14	235	247	164	90
Spouse	164	161	89	111	18	311	193	60	60
Other relatives	33	53	25	31	4	103	34	30	33
Nonrelatives	4	15	—	2	1	7	4	2	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 131	921	876	956	173	3 134	1 306	575	514
With own children under 18 years	518	474	73	73	73	1 324	73	236	258
Number of own children under 18 years	971	620	872	904	124	2 334	968	434	479
Married-couple families	971	608	741	848	148	2 725	1 057	426	361
With own children under 18 years	451	209	403	414	42	1 164	422	167	167
Number of own children under 18 years	842	376	751	825	104	2 088	751	323	326
Female householder, no husband present	110	264	102	74	19	210	207	110	118
With own children under 18 years	53	118	57	52	14	134	127	88	77
Number of own children under 18 years	106	217	101	74	22	229	200	95	136
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 506	1 189	1 193	1 294	241	4 197	1 628	896	673
Never married	380	345	297	285	66	1 003	394	335	197
Now married, except separated	991	636	761	876	150	2 816	1 089	438	379
Separated	27	69	16	68	6	68	25	20	23
Widowed	34	69	42	34	4	98	49	34	23
Divorced	74	101	79	83	17	212	71	69	51
Females 15 years and over	1 572	1 517	1 210	1 309	242	4 415	1 920	1 023	768
Never married	341	479	291	292	62	942	362	301	163
Now married, except separated	995	642	763	877	152	2 792	1 083	435	380
Separated	38	68	31	28	14	59	44	39	31
Widowed	139	129	116	122	21	422	293	166	116
Divorced	81	145	71	58	22	229	154	82	78

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6036	Tract 6037	Tract 6038	Tract 6039	Tract 6040	Tract 6041.98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.2	5.9	45.8	7.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	10.3	34.4	
Square miles	1.3	2.3	17.7	2.9	.5	.5	.5	4.0	13.3	
AGE										
All persons	2 434	5 074	9 519	3 694	2 942	3 307	1 884	4 915	9 006	
Under 5 years	101	253	708	162	212	188	87	241	527	
5 to 9 years	136	257	676	214	187	180	69	269	459	
10 to 14 years	158	298	728	175	161	173	88	289	464	
15 to 19 years	169	270	620	163	166	176	96	296	519	
20 to 24 years	201	284	579	193	156	181	92	427	647	
25 to 34 years	291	739	1 507	536	448	466	257	737	1 561	
35 to 44 years	649	1 725	3 407	1 225	937	1 015	533	1 233	2 628	
45 to 54 years	864	2 488	4 988	1 714	1 248	1 267	649	1 491	3 077	
55 to 64 years	355	699	926	393	354	383	235	749	1 273	
65 to 74 years	274	718	718	616	409	501	333	653	996	
75 to 84 years	317	323	297	317	197	294	244	459	1 199	
85 years and over	42	62	44	71	38	83	35	51	112	
3 and 4 years	135	92	318	62	95	72	32	94	203	
16 years and over	1 994	4 204	7 282	3 112	2 349	2 728	1 619	3 063	7 453	
18 years and over	1 929	4 090	7 005	3 048	2 281	2 665	1 579	3 051	7 213	
21 years and over	1 841	3 944	6 709	2 950	2 178	2 554	1 530	2 766	6 936	
60 years and over	604	1 528	1 519	1 293	853	1 113	699	1 362	2 269	
62 years and over	525	1 284	1 327	1 176	796	1 026	666	1 190	1 999	
Median age	40.5	41.0	35.3	44.9	37.3	41.9	46.3	40.4	39.4	
Female	1 252	2 760	4 784	1 945	1 603	1 832	994	2 587	4 748	
Under 5 years	42	111	331	90	86	92	45	130	252	
5 to 9 years	57	111	340	91	88	95	36	130	229	
10 to 14 years	83	158	351	96	75	95	39	147	225	
15 to 19 years	87	139	306	71	89	95	46	142	250	
20 to 24 years	161	260	523	183	108	126	69	236	429	
25 to 34 years	244	573	1 085	383	250	240	135	352	816	
35 to 44 years	777	1 777	3 388	1 211	108	1 007	527	1 115	2 627	
45 to 54 years	180	468	844	281	184	148	88	288	528	
55 to 64 years	161	219	361	170	195	206	119	403	678	
65 to 74 years	161	414	386	351	241	305	177	300	527	
75 to 84 years	22	225	154	175	129	119	154	309	307	
85 years and over	19	47	29	42	27	64	26	35	83	
3 and 4 years	92	45	151	37	41	34	17	45	96	
16 years and over	1 056	2 380	3 708	1 659	1 301	1 530	863	2 158	4 001	
18 years and over	1 019	2 246	3 562	1 625	1 301	1 497	840	2 103	3 876	
21 years and over	981	2 209	3 419	1 580	1 245	1 437	819	2 016	3 747	
60 years and over	361	921	796	718	515	687	394	753	1 298	
62 years and over	323	833	704	658	468	638	374	657	1 145	
Median age	43.4	44.2	35.5	47.8	40.5	48.7	48.5	42.5	41.4	
Male	1 172	2 314	4 735	1 749	1 339	1 475	890	2 328	4 258	
Median age	38.6	37.9	35.1	42.1	34.1	39.3	43.6	38.6	37.5	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 424	5 074	9 519	3 694	2 942	3 307	1 884	4 915	9 006	
In households	2 424	4 929	9 519	3 694	2 942	3 307	1 884	4 915	9 028	
Householder	978	2 092	3 805	1 500	1 116	1 229	619	1 921	3 656	
Family householder	218	1 481	2 818	1 126	832	860	513	1 515	2 667	
Nonfamily householder	293	611	487	374	431	466	426	402	989	
Living alone	277	611	487	374	431	466	426	402	989	
Spouse	1 292	2 922	5 444	2 347	1 695	2 025	1 004	2 647	5 092	
Child	720	1 369	3 306	969	920	888	457	1 471	2 554	
Other relatives	95	144	172	172	158	176	79	194	294	
Nonrelatives	39	82	111	78	111	69	49	82	141	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	78	
Other persons in group quarters	—	145	—	3	—	—	27	—	—	
Persons per household	2.48	2.36	2.88	2.43	2.33	2.16	2.01	2.56	2.44	
Persons per family	3.05	2.82	3.17	2.85	2.92	2.75	2.75	3.22	2.92	
Persons 65 years and over	428	1 128	1 059	1 004	644	878	562	948	1 567	
In households	428	1 033	1 059	972	644	855	562	948	1 492	
Householder	318	667	647	467	405	467	321	621	1 042	
Family householder	178	301	278	228	199	234	208	218	456	
Living alone	175	296	211	219	191	326	206	208	444	
Spouse	271	622	213	275	162	175	125	245	345	
Other relatives	49	86	86	55	39	79	34	62	101	
Nonrelatives	4	12	7	5	12	9	2	9	4	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	75	
Other persons in group quarters	—	95	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	465	1 481	2 818	1 126	832	860	513	1 515	2 667	
With own children under 18 years	252	540	1 034	336	350	326	162	520	973	
Number of own children under 18 years	297	1 035	1 970	590	516	599	290	905	1 676	
Married-couple families	293	1 242	2 519	947	583	589	360	1 247	2 283	
With own children under 18 years	222	436	176	278	195	188	104	389	839	
Number of own children under 18 years	274	1 035	2 182	514	335	386	200	732	1 471	
Female householder, no husband present	62	189	218	126	249	218	112	212	291	
With own children under 18 years	24	85	88	40	116	112	55	147	212	
Number of own children under 18 years	39	130	146	49	257	197	75	147	171	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	950	1 893	3 645	1 475	1 028	1 216	770	1 936	3 502	
Never married	250	426	818	318	326	376	229	489	822	
Now married, except separated	608	1 264	2 562	985	551	628	376	1 286	2 340	
Separated	15	39	37	30	24	22	26	18	63	
Widowed	28	61	68	68	42	42	45	64	111	
Divorced	47	103	135	74	85	119	85	79	166	
Females 15 years and over	1 074	2 373	3 762	1 688	1 354	1 590	874	2 180	4 042	
Never married	181	524	1 083	383	329	376	194	749	1 249	
Now married, except separated	608	1 272	2 567	983	555	621	373	1 278	2 340	
Separated	20	40	63	25	58	36	27	38	73	
Widowed	194	372	333	302	266	357	195	337	626	
Divorced	71	165	144	75	146	144	85	138	254	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.						
	Tract 6050.01	Tract 6050.02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	59.2	116.8	—	—	.1	.1	.7
Square miles	22.9	45.1	—	—	—	.1	.3
AGE							
All persons	2 563	3 604	2	19	—	31	11
Under 5 years	225	261	—	—	—	1	—
5 to 9 years	235	287	1	1	—	3	—
10 to 14 years	186	296	—	1	—	4	—
15 to 19 years	183	302	—	4	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	42	137	—	214	—	1	—
25 to 34 years	512	567	—	1	—	4	—
35 to 44 years	374	628	—	2	—	5	—
45 to 54 years	288	445	—	5	—	2	—
55 to 64 years	188	286	—	—	—	3	—
65 to 74 years	171	196	2	2	—	2	4
75 to 84 years	58	103	—	1	—	2	—
85 years and over	6	19	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	89	109	—	—	—	1	—
16 years and over	1 880	2 712	2	16	—	23	10
18 years and over	1 806	2 583	2	15	—	23	10
21 years and over	1 709	2 405	2	13	—	23	10
60 years and over	331	452	2	3	—	11	7
62 years and over	295	402	2	3	—	6	3
Median	31.6	33.1	66.0	39.5	—	38.5	62.5
Female							
Under 5 years	120	176	1	7	—	15	6
5 to 9 years	104	109	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	117	153	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	93	145	—	—	—	4	—
20 to 24 years	81	148	—	1	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	20	67	—	95	—	1	—
35 to 44 years	275	287	—	—	—	2	—
45 to 54 years	187	308	—	—	—	3	—
55 to 64 years	133	218	—	—	—	—	1
65 to 74 years	101	136	—	—	—	2	—
75 to 84 years	87	100	1	1	—	2	—
85 years and over	5	13	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	43	48	—	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	952	1 335	1	7	—	11	6
18 years and over	919	1 276	1	7	—	11	6
21 years and over	872	1 189	1	6	—	11	6
60 years and over	178	243	1	1	—	5	4
62 years and over	156	217	1	1	—	5	4
Median	31.6	33.4	65.5	50.5	—	37.5	65.5
Male							
Under 5 years	1 283	1 838	1	12	—	16	5
5 to 9 years	31.6	32.8	66.5	28.5	—	46.5	61.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	2 563	3 604	2	19	—	31	11
In households	2 563	3 604	2	19	—	31	11
Householder	892	1 226	9	13	—	6	—
Family householder	706	1 015	4	4	—	4	—
Nonfamily householder	186	211	—	5	—	3	—
Living alone	157	185	—	4	—	3	—
Spouse	604	896	1	1	—	8	—
Child	925	1 310	—	7	—	10	—
Other relatives	85	104	—	1	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	57	68	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.87	2.94	2.00	2.11	—	2.38	1.83
Persons per family	3.29	3.28	2.00	3.25	—	2.80	2.25
Persons 65 years and over	235	318	2	3	—	5	—
In households	235	318	2	3	—	5	—
Householder	162	207	—	2	—	6	—
Nonfamily householder	58	72	—	2	—	3	—
Living alone	56	67	—	2	—	3	—
Spouse	61	82	1	—	—	2	—
Other relatives	11	27	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	706	1 015	1	4	—	10	4
With own children under 18 years	378	510	—	2	—	4	—
Number of own children under 18 years	708	963	—	3	—	8	—
Married-couple families	325	496	—	—	—	6	—
With own children under 18 years	325	451	—	—	—	3	—
Number of own children under 18 years	617	861	—	—	—	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	79	80	2	1	—	1	—
With own children under 18 years	45	44	—	1	—	1	—
Number of own children under 18 years	80	—	—	2	—	2	—
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	951	1 401	1	10	—	12	4
Never married	239	365	—	6	—	1	—
Now married, except separated	616	912	1	9	—	9	4
Separated	21	32	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed	23	30	—	—	—	—	—
Divorced	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over	966	1 359	1	7	—	11	6
Never married	180	250	—	2	—	—	—
Now married, except separated	619	914	1	2	—	8	4
Separated	22	22	—	1	—	1	—
Widowed	88	117	—	—	—	1	—
Divorced	57	56	—	2	—	1	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city
AGE					
All persons	2 041 897	174 759	174 759	9 075	8 767
Under 5 years	119 950	10 565	10 565	513	533
5 to 9 years	121 504	11 389	11 389	477	488
10 to 14 years	117 045	11 191	11 191	401	446
15 to 19 years	125 070	11 068	11 068	372	671
20 to 24 years	131 568	10 019	10 019	469	897
25 to 34 years	319 707	26 505	26 505	1 387	1 256
35 to 44 years	303 050	25 060	25 060	1 000	1 004
45 to 54 years	213 028	18 507	18 507	779	696
55 to 64 years	224 415	20 195	20 195	1 289	983
65 to 74 years	219 182	18 811	18 811	1 472	1 031
75 to 84 years	116 296	9 200	9 200	766	663
85 years and over	31 062	2 249	2 249	200	199
3 and 4 years	48 993	4 382	4 382	213	211
16 years and over	1 640 454	139 491	139 491	7 621	7 232
18 years and over	1 612 837	135 181	135 181	7 468	7 052
21 years and over	1 531 358	128 408	128 408	7 228	6 356
60 years and over	488 294	41 178	41 178	3 777	2 381
62 years and over	441 453	36 963	36 963	2 874	2 209
Median	37.6	37.4	37.4	44.0	35.8
Female	1 075 471	91 301	91 301	4 843	4 809
Under 5 years	58 346	5 090	5 090	235	257
5 to 9 years	59 242	5 583	5 583	231	243
10 to 14 years	57 119	5 514	5 514	181	203
15 to 19 years	61 132	5 306	5 306	177	334
20 to 24 years	66 670	5 095	5 095	244	458
25 to 34 years	163 246	13 718	13 718	716	663
35 to 44 years	154 168	12 731	12 731	524	528
45 to 54 years	112 150	9 695	9 695	442	377
55 to 64 years	120 801	10 711	10 711	699	502
65 to 74 years	125 554	10 544	10 544	837	649
75 to 84 years	74 298	5 732	5 732	440	454
85 years and over	22 745	1 582	1 582	127	141
3 and 4 years	23 933	2 104	2 104	92	105
16 years and over	889 696	74 112	74 112	4 174	4 075
18 years and over	866 543	72 034	72 034	4 098	3 982
21 years and over	826 159	68 739	68 739	3 983	3 644
60 years and over	288 457	23 702	23 702	1 830	1 532
62 years and over	263 010	21 450	21 450	1 663	1 434
Median	39.4	36.9	36.9	48.0	39.3
Male	966 426	83 458	83 458	4 232	3 958
Median age	35.8	35.9	35.9	40.4	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 041 897	174 759	174 759	9 075	8 767
In households	1 999 972	171 853	171 853	9 049	7 938
Householder	811 946	68 011	68 011	4 036	3 557
Family householder	566 807	49 011	49 011	2 647	2 174
Nonfamily householder	251 059	18 100	18 100	1 389	1 383
Living alone	223 946	16 515	16 515	1 308	1 274
Spouse	442 523	41 241	41 241	1 969	1 540
Child	597 908	53 328	53 328	2 395	2 269
Other relatives	71 072	5 807	5 807	448	267
Nonrelatives	50 525	3 466	3 466	201	290
Institutionalized persons	22 201	1 708	1 708	23	158
Other persons in group quarters	19 724	1 198	1 198	3	671
Persons per household	2.45	2.53	2.53	2.25	2.24
Persons per family	3.00	3.01	3.01	2.82	2.80
Persons 65 years and over	366 540	30 760	30 760	2 388	1 893
In households	348 436	28 815	28 815	2 367	1 744
Householder	240 000	19 778	19 778	1 672	1 272
Nonfamily householder	110 882	8 819	8 819	796	738
Living alone	108 261	8 646	8 646	766	720
Spouse	79 811	6 996	6 996	516	345
Other relatives	24 897	1 819	1 819	187	98
Nonrelatives	3 728	222	222	12	29
Institutionalized persons	16 165	1 303	1 303	21	145
Other persons in group quarters	1 939	142	142	—	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	546 887	49 911	49 911	2 647	2 174
With own children under 18 years	227 587	20 725	20 725	850	927
Number of own children under 18 years	402 895	37 103	37 103	1 474	1 608
Married-couple families	462 240	41 218	41 218	1 943	1 528
With own children under 18 years	186 471	16 750	16 750	592	574
Number of own children under 18 years	339 157	30 854	30 854	1 062	1 068
Female householder, no husband present	81 378	6 755	6 755	528	536
With own children under 18 years	34 160	3 273	3 273	219	302
Number of own children under 18 years	53 378	5 204	5 204	352	466
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	782 634	66 500	66 500	3 478	3 194
Never married	221 447	16 735	16 735	825	1 157
Now married, except separated	476 572	42 396	42 396	2 034	1 577
Separated	13 350	1 268	1 268	83	133
Widowed	28 003	2 297	2 297	188	188
Divorced	43 262	3 804	3 804	222	249
Females 15 years and over	900 764	75 114	75 114	4 206	4 106
Never married	200 629	14 339	14 339	818	1 120
Now married, except separated	476 599	42 412	42 412	2 041	1 604
Separated	18 274	1 840	1 840	114	150
Widowed	141 428	11 334	11 334	894	853
Divorced	63 834	5 189	5 189	339	399

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Alliquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
AGE						
All persons	2 490	762	2 724	2 713	3 687	2 561
Under 5 years	139	46	195	147	203	167
5 to 9 years	147	43	178	150	243	138
10 to 14 years	141	42	159	139	250	117
15 to 19 years	118	35	141	151	210	109
20 to 24 years	159	44	148	144	147	157
25 to 34 years	387	110	426	400	597	341
35 to 44 years	304	73	326	314	478	300
45 to 54 years	222	57	231	234	364	196
55 to 64 years	329	99	295	296	366	354
65 to 74 years	330	115	312	389	399	437
75 to 84 years	164	75	246	236	422	204
85 years and over	50	23	67	93	78	41
3 and 4 years	59	22	82	74	85	65
16 years and over	2 043	625	2 170	2 256	2 939	2 119
18 years and over	1 994	607	2 104	2 194	2 869	2 084
21 years and over	1 909	591	2 028	2 099	2 728	1 994
60 years and over	740	272	778	887	936	882
62 years and over	653	248	727	826	853	815
Median	39.8	43.4	38.0	41.4	36.7	43.2
Female						
Under 5 years	1 283	427	1 566	1 516	2 014	1 431
5 to 9 years	67	23	94	68	95	90
10 to 14 years	60	18	81	68	126	70
15 to 19 years	55	16	76	75	97	54
20 to 24 years	86	23	91	76	131	82
25 to 34 years	201	63	239	213	335	177
35 to 44 years	157	36	170	174	238	156
45 to 54 years	125	29	123	120	189	117
55 to 64 years	157	57	164	173	204	200
65 to 74 years	176	74	207	245	259	249
75 to 84 years	98	38	178	156	125	132
85 years and over	32	10	50	65	55	24
3 and 4 years	31	9	35	27	41	33
16 years and over	1 077	361	1 287	1 297	1 648	1 191
18 years and over	1 054	353	1 252	1 266	1 613	1 175
21 years and over	1 013	345	1 207	1 237	1 537	1 124
60 years and over	394	174	528	573	600	527
62 years and over	355	160	496	540	548	485
Median	41.8	49.7	40.5	45.8	38.7	46.3
Male						
Under 5 years	1 207	335	1 158	1 197	1 673	1 130
5 to 9 years	80	19	84	82	127	68
10 to 14 years	71	24	86	71	127	51
15 to 19 years	63	18	75	63	97	48
20 to 24 years	54	15	65	68	89	49
25 to 34 years	111	30	139	125	116	147
35 to 44 years	147	37	159	159	161	151
45 to 54 years	115	43	93	98	142	131
55 to 64 years	80	19	129	92	127	81
65 to 74 years	23	—	—	158	97	—
75 to 84 years	—	3	8	8	28	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	2.39	2.02	2.11	2.30	2.28	2.20
16 years and over	3.00	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.99	2.83
18 years and over	2.94	2.82	2.93	2.93	2.99	2.83
21 years and over	2.82	2.70	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.68
60 years and over	544	213	625	718	729	682
62 years and over	523	213	623	571	635	682
Median	376	164	488	407	475	477
Household						
Householder	325	191	345	305	240	240
Nonfamily householder	354	183	606	403	626	432
Living alone	329	171	560	365	539	411
Spouse	523	119	426	519	694	508
Child	717	202	769	729	1 031	681
Other relatives	115	43	93	98	142	131
Nonrelatives	80	19	129	92	127	81
Institutionalized persons	23	—	—	158	97	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	8	8	28	—
Persons per household						
Persons per household	2.39	2.02	2.11	2.30	2.28	2.20
Persons per family	3.00	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.99	2.83
Persons 65 years and over	544	213	625	718	729	682
60 years and over	523	213	623	571	635	682
62 years and over	523	213	623	571	635	682
Median	376	164	488	407	475	477
Family type by presence of own children						
Family type by presence of own children	325	191	345	305	240	240
Householder	325	191	345	305	240	240
Nonfamily householder	354	183	606	403	626	432
Living alone	329	171	560	365	539	411
Spouse	523	119	426	519	694	508
Child	717	202	769	729	1 031	681
Other relatives	115	43	93	98	142	131
Nonrelatives	80	19	129	92	127	81
Institutionalized persons	21	—	—	145	92	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	2	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	678	193	691	704	942	738
With own children under 18 years	244	76	340	274	426	264
Number of own children under 18 years	521	143	444	463	641	441
Married-couple families	521	116	423	515	692	521
With own children under 18 years	175	39	177	180	292	175
Number of own children under 18 years	334	79	334	340	538	300
Female householder, no husband present	119	67	235	152	204	181
With own children under 18 years	57	35	148	75	121	76
Number of own children under 18 years	94	62	222	120	203	119
MARITAL STATUS						
Married 15 years and over	976	267	894	972	1 322	938
Never married	299	96	274	286	368	241
Now married, except separated	535	123	442	529	719	544
Separated	7	36	19	47	26	26
Widowed	50	18	44	54	55	51
Divorced	65	23	98	84	133	76
Females 15 years and over						
Never married	1 067	364	1 298	1 305	1 669	1 201
Now married, except separated	541	121	447	546	727	551
Separated	31	17	70	40	73	37
Widowed	83	98	317	335	335	299
Divorced	92	43	166	128	167	111

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city
AGE					
All persons	178 857	10 475	10 475	4 259	1 820
Under 5 years	16 539	1 047	1 047	472	204
5 to 9 years	14 680	981	981	424	191
10 to 14 years	13 897	898	898	387	145
15 to 19 years	15 229	975	975	372	172
20 to 24 years	13 574	697	697	285	126
25 to 34 years	28 572	1 471	1 471	562	248
35 to 44 years	24 155	1 267	1 267	488	206
45 to 54 years	15 417	948	948	379	148
55 to 64 years	15 362	970	970	379	191
65 to 74 years	12 638	777	777	330	124
75 to 84 years	6 509	330	330	153	46
85 years and over	2 165	114	114	38	19
3 and 4 years	6 595	431	431	192	81
16 years and over	130 925	7 387	7 387	2 911	1 257
18 years and over	125 165	6 979	6 979	2 756	1 187
21 years and over	115 175	6 398	6 398	2 539	1 076
60 years and over	29 387	1 497	1 497	703	293
62 years and over	26 173	1 496	1 496	631	248
Median	30.5	29.6	29.6	28.9	28.0
Female					
All persons	96 931	5 661	5 661	2 432	993
Under 5 years	8 217	542	542	259	108
5 to 9 years	7 214	481	481	207	97
10 to 14 years	6 834	447	447	199	65
15 to 19 years	7 618	468	468	190	84
20 to 24 years	7 198	361	361	174	63
25 to 34 years	15 785	814	814	317	144
35 to 44 years	13 271	728	728	305	130
45 to 54 years	8 879	530	530	225	81
55 to 64 years	8 825	544	544	231	104
65 to 74 years	7 479	462	462	205	76
75 to 84 years	3 343	203	203	97	27
85 years and over	1 459	81	81	23	14
3 and 4 years	3 214	222	222	101	46
16 years and over	73 268	4 120	4 120	1 750	713
18 years and over	70 419	3 925	3 925	1 654	678
21 years and over	65 314	3 636	3 636	1 532	622
60 years and over	17 766	1 008	1 008	434	173
62 years and over	15 890	901	901	396	151
Median	32.3	31.7	31.7	31.3	31.1
Male	81 926	4 814	4 814	1 827	827
Median age	28.2	26.8	26.8	25.5	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	178 857	10 475	10 475	4 259	1 820
In households	171 694	10 198	10 198	4 259	1 779
Householder	67 244	3 696	3 696	1 528	637
Family householder	43 795	2 614	2 614	1 081	453
Nonfamily householder	23 449	1 082	1 082	447	184
Living alone	20 594	954	954	409	158
Spouse	17 750	1 154	1 154	433	182
Child	63 610	4 073	4 073	1 711	729
Other relatives	14 731	922	922	467	166
Nonrelatives	8 339	353	353	120	45
Institutionalized persons	4 382	174	174	—	15
Other persons in group quarters	2 781	103	103	—	26
Persons per household	2.55	2.75	2.75	2.79	2.76
Persons per family	3.19	3.34	3.34	3.41	3.33
Persons 65 years and over					
All persons	21 332	1 221	1 221	521	189
In households	20 270	1 147	1 147	521	175
Householder	15 059	848	848	409	127
Nonfamily householder	7 940	410	410	199	62
Living alone	7 459	384	384	193	58
Spouse	2 973	188	188	83	27
Other relatives	1 576	90	90	34	7
Nonrelatives	662	21	21	4	4
Institutionalized persons	1 003	71	71	—	14
Other persons in group quarters	59	3	3	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	43 795	2 614	2 614	1 081	453
With own children under 18 years	23 394	1 426	1 426	592	247
Number of own children under 18 years	44 140	2 859	2 859	1 192	527
Married-couple families	18 447	1 218	1 218	438	193
With own children under 18 years	7 983	565	565	200	77
Number of own children under 18 years	15 002	1 108	1 108	411	140
Female householder, no husband present	22 358	1 232	1 232	583	233
With own children under 18 years	14 205	792	792	372	158
Number of own children under 18 years	27 292	1 642	1 642	745	359
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	58 971	3 358	3 358	1 219	557
Never married	26 516	1 417	1 417	531	235
Now married, except separated	20 777	1 322	1 322	469	209
Separated	3 538	199	199	71	52
Divorced	2 613	148	148	62	22
Widowed	5 527	272	272	86	39
Females 15 years and over	74 670	4 191	4 191	1 767	723
Never married	28 930	1 508	1 508	651	284
Now married, except separated	19 281	1 225	1 225	472	187
Separated	5 684	324	324	133	78
Divorced	11 574	706	706	328	106
Widowed	9 201	428	428	183	68

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aliquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
AGE						
All persons	464	3 379	991	563	447	699
Under 5 years	64	330	123	49	33	56
5 to 9 years	50	305	109	49	33	57
10 to 14 years	43	285	63	54	41	50
15 to 19 years	40	293	67	57	40	50
20 to 24 years	29	227	67	29	30	56
25 to 34 years	79	422	121	79	73	82
35 to 44 years	54	392	105	79	66	71
45 to 54 years	42	319	84	48	46	57
55 to 64 years	20	343	113	59	49	89
65 to 74 years	26	293	84	30	30	79
75 to 84 years	12	136	26	19	15	24
85 years and over	1	34	9	9	2	8
3 and 4 years	32	127	47	20	11	26
16 years and over	297	2 406	686	407	340	530
18 years and over	277	2 284	647	379	321	496
21 years and over	257	2 111	590	348	302	457
60 years and over	47	627	185	91	66	159
62 years and over	46	561	159	79	55	144
Median	25.4	31.1	28.5	31.5	32.5	32.6
Female	255	1 923	557	296	232	371
Under 5 years	37	186	69	23	13	19
5 to 9 years	23	147	52	31	16	30
10 to 14 years	19	152	31	20	22	25
15 to 19 years	24	142	45	25	17	36
20 to 24 years	17	134	32	14	13	33
25 to 34 years	34	239	77	40	40	43
35 to 44 years	40	240	69	47	43	37
45 to 54 years	22	189	50	23	23	34
55 to 64 years	13	204	58	37	27	48
65 to 74 years	16	180	51	20	17	26
75 to 84 years	7	87	15	11	9	14
85 years and over	1	21	8	5	2	6
3 and 4 years	18	68	29	9	6	8
16 years and over	172	1 410	399	218	179	295
18 years and over	161	1 353	378	209	170	281
21 years and over	148	1 262	349	194	161	259
60 years and over	32	385	111	51	40	70
62 years and over	30	351	98	45	33	63
Median	28.3	33.8	31.3	34.3	33.0	34.9
Male	209	1 456	434	267	215	328
Median age	22.5	27.8	24.6	28.3	31.2	30.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	464	3 379	991	563	447	699
In households	464	3 379	991	548	441	699
Householder	150	1 247	374	183	170	275
Family householder	103	868	261	133	117	171
Nonfamily householder	47	379	113	50	53	104
Living alone	43	347	99	43	47	86
Spouse	47	360	106	56	61	75
Child	190	1 302	404	208	171	263
Other relatives	58	376	80	76	80	53
Nonrelatives	19	94	27	15	19	33
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	4	—
Persons per household	3.15	2.71	2.63	3.00	2.64	2.54
Persons per family	3.95	3.20	3.20	3.57	3.22	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	39	463	119	61	47	111
In households	39	463	119	61	45	111
Householder	31	356	89	31	31	85
Nonfamily householder	21	172	46	13	8	47
Living alone	21	166	42	13	7	43
Spouse	3	29	6	3	3	16
Other relatives	—	4	—	—	—	5
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	103	868	261	133	117	171
With own children under 18 years	67	435	138	72	66	78
Number of own children under 18 years	148	848	285	145	111	166
Married-couple families	58	363	112	61	58	79
With own children under 18 years	32	151	39	20	30	32
Number of own children under 18 years	73	295	60	34	47	61
Female householder, no husband present	47	436	135	62	41	80
With own children under 18 years	31	272	92	39	30	41
Number of own children under 18 years	71	526	209	79	55	90
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	129	1 023	291	189	164	239
Never married	52	447	120	76	64	100
Now married, except separated	57	386	117	67	68	85
Separated	11	57	24	23	12	22
Widowed	3	37	10	9	5	18
Divorced	6	76	20	14	16	24
Females 15 years and over	176	1 436	485	222	181	297
Never married	67	501	159	79	61	93
Now married, except separated	52	393	109	56	62	83
Separated	8	112	44	22	9	31
Widowed	30	281	56	42	24	61
Divorced	19	149	37	23	25	29

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
AGE	
All persons	2 257
Under 5 years	142
5 to 9 years	183
10 to 14 years	170
15 to 19 years	179
20 to 24 years	194
25 to 34 years	347
35 to 44 years	596
45 to 54 years	228
55 to 64 years	185
65 to 74 years	140
75 to 84 years	74
85 years and over	19
3 and 4 years	48
16 years and over	1 723
18 years and over	1 662
21 years and over	1 548
60 years and over	320
62 years and over	287
Median	32.9
Female	1 156
Under 5 years	71
5 to 9 years	85
10 to 14 years	85
15 to 19 years	72
20 to 24 years	85
25 to 34 years	182
35 to 44 years	215
45 to 54 years	119
55 to 64 years	106
65 to 74 years	92
75 to 84 years	36
85 years and over	10
3 and 4 years	24
16 years and over	900
18 years and over	875
21 years and over	824
60 years and over	181
62 years and over	169
Median	34.9
Male	1 101
Median age	30.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	2 257
In households	2 157
Householder	892
Family householder	557
Nonfamily householder	325
Living alone	270
Spouse	326
Child	706
Other relatives	126
Nonrelatives	117
Institutionalized persons	73
Other persons in group quarters	27
Persons per household	2.52
Persons per family	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	233
In households	227
Householder	168
Family householder	82
Living alone	81
Spouse	38
Other relatives	15
Nonrelatives	6
Institutionalized persons	6
Other persons in group quarters	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	557
With own children under 18 years	283
Number of own children under 18 years	514
Married-couple families	326
With own children under 18 years	155
Number of own children under 18 years	281
Female householder, no husband present	195
With own children under 18 years	110
Number of own children under 18 years	214
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	847
Never married	323
Now married, except separated	360
Separated	51
Widowed	26
Divorced	87
Females 15 years and over	915
Never married	253
Now married, except separated	347
Separated	51
Widowed	122
Divorced	142

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
AGE	
All persons	16 174
Under 5 years	1 199
5 to 9 years	1 280
10 to 14 years	1 258
15 to 19 years	1 479
20 to 24 years	1 406
25 to 34 years	3 443
35 to 44 years	2 748
45 to 54 years	1 816
55 to 64 years	810
65 to 74 years	359
75 to 84 years	132
85 years and over	44
3 and 4 years	437
16 years and over	12 200
18 years and over	11 701
21 years and over	10 587
60 years and over	974
62 years and over	727
Median	28.7
Female	7 888
Under 5 years	587
5 to 9 years	623
10 to 14 years	596
15 to 19 years	689
20 to 24 years	712
25 to 34 years	1 675
35 to 44 years	1 442
45 to 54 years	850
55 to 64 years	420
65 to 74 years	187
75 to 84 years	80
85 years and over	27
3 and 4 years	224
16 years and over	5 969
18 years and over	5 723
21 years and over	5 244
60 years and over	480
62 years and over	398
Median	29.4
Male	8 286
Median age	27.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	16 174
In households	15 538
Householder	5 091
Family householder	3 450
Nonfamily householder	1 611
Living alone	1 205
Spouse	3 479
Child	5 164
Other relatives	853
Nonrelatives	951
Institutionalized persons	54
Other persons in group quarters	582
Persons per household	2.82
Persons per family	3.44
Persons 65 years and over	335
In households	511
Householder	219
Nonfamily householder	97
Living alone	81
Spouse	73
Other relatives	206
Nonrelatives	13
Institutionalized persons	20
Other persons in group quarters	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	3 480
With own children under 18 years	2 198
Number of own children under 18 years	4 241
Married-couple families	3 044
With own children under 18 years	1 979
Number of own children under 18 years	3 873
Female householder, no husband present	296
With own children under 18 years	170
Number of own children under 18 years	289
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	6 355
Never married	2 617
Now married, except separated	3 523
Separated	58
Widowed	45
Divorced	112
Females 15 years and over	6 082
Never married	1 716
Now married, except separated	3 793
Separated	95
Widowed	275
Divorced	203

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
AGE			
All persons	12 852	1 124	1 124
Under 5 years	1 120	101	101
5 to 9 years	1 001	94	94
10 to 14 years	972	99	99
15 to 19 years	1 091	90	90
20 to 24 years	1 101	77	77
25 to 34 years	2 318	164	164
35 to 44 years	2 777	128	128
45 to 54 years	1 078	115	115
55 to 64 years	1 012	113	113
65 to 74 years	801	87	87
75 to 84 years	431	41	41
85 years and over	150	15	15
3 and 4 years	428	41	41
16 years and over	9 587	813	813
18 years and over	9 197	771	771
21 years and over	8 429	723	723
60 years and over	1 885	205	205
62 years and over	1 681	184	184
Median age	30.1	31.2	31.2
Female	6 464	597	597
Under 5 years	550	52	52
5 to 9 years	495	46	46
10 to 14 years	495	47	47
15 to 19 years	541	53	53
20 to 24 years	562	41	41
25 to 34 years	1 164	86	86
35 to 44 years	918	65	65
45 to 54 years	584	59	59
55 to 64 years	547	66	66
65 to 74 years	458	55	55
75 to 84 years	266	20	20
85 years and over	84	7	7
3 and 4 years	204	25	25
16 years and over	5 046	446	446
18 years and over	4 853	418	418
21 years and over	4 460	387	387
60 years and over	1 082	116	116
62 years and over	975	103	103
Median age	31.0	32.0	32.0
Male	6 188	527	527
Median age	28.9	29.9	29.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	12 852	1 124	1 124
In households	12 330	1 104	1 104
Householder	4 385	379	379
Family householder	2 887	262	262
Nonfamily householder	1 498	117	117
Living alone	1 258	106	106
Spouse	2 315	228	228
Child	4 332	408	408
Other relatives	641	53	53
Nonrelatives	657	36	36
Institutionalized persons	149	6	6
Other persons in group quarters	373	14	14
Persons per household	2.55	2.55	2.55
Persons per family	3.18	3.13	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	1 382	143	143
In households	1 335	139	139
Householder	910	97	97
Nonfamily householder	448	50	50
Living alone	429	47	47
Spouse	281	26	26
Other relatives	121	12	12
Nonrelatives	23	4	4
Institutionalized persons	35	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	12	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	2 887	262	262
With own children under 18 years	1 473	121	121
Number of own children under 18 years	3 300	321	321
Married-couple families	2 158	209	209
With own children under 18 years	1 073	91	91
Number of own children under 18 years	2 365	246	246
Female householder, no husband present	612	38	38
With own children under 18 years	363	23	23
Number of own children under 18 years	861	60	60
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	4 635	378	378
Never married	1 743	102	102
Now married, except separated	2 335	222	222
Separated	130	15	15
Widowed	119	12	12
Divorced	308	27	27
Females 15 years and over	5 124	452	452
Never married	1 542	112	112
Now married, except separated	2 456	240	240
Separated	197	14	14
Widowed	558	56	56
Divorced	391	30	30

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

AGE

	Pittsburgh- Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
All persons	2 032 447	173 870	173 870
Under 5 years	119 189	10 496	10 496
5 to 9 years	120 822	11 316	11 316
10 to 14 years	116 350	11 116	11 116
15 to 19 years	124 335	10 997	10 997
20 to 24 years	130 838	9 964	9 964
25 to 34 years	318 054	26 382	26 382
35 to 44 years	301 781	24 961	24 961
45 to 54 years	212 179	18 406	18 406
55 to 64 years	223 569	20 096	20 096
65 to 74 years	218 480	18 737	18 737
75 to 84 years	115 913	9 164	9 164
85 years and over	30 937	2 235	2 235
3 and 4 years	48 698	4 354	4 354
16 years and over	1 653 268	138 831	138 831
18 years and over	1 605 946	134 558	134 558
21 years and over	1 524 960	127 820	127 820
60 years and over	464 664	41 003	41 003
62 years and over	439 994	36 805	36 805
Median	37.6	37.4	37.4
Female	1 070 502	90 820	90 820
Under 5 years	57 977	5 054	5 054
5 to 9 years	58 892	5 546	5 546
10 to 14 years	56 764	5 477	5 477
15 to 19 years	60 761	5 265	5 265
20 to 24 years	66 296	5 065	5 065
25 to 34 years	162 395	13 649	13 649
35 to 44 years	153 512	12 481	12 481
45 to 54 years	111 686	9 642	9 642
55 to 64 years	120 345	10 654	10 654
65 to 74 years	125 147	10 499	10 499
75 to 84 years	74 060	5 713	5 713
85 years and over	22 667	1 575	1 575
3 and 4 years	23 784	2 084	2 084
16 years and over	885 859	73 745	73 745
18 years and over	862 856	71 691	71 691
21 years and over	828 723	68 420	68 420
60 years and over	287 501	23 603	23 603
62 years and over	262 148	21 361	21 361
Median	39.4	39.0	39.0
Male	961 945	83 050	83 050
Median age	35.8	35.9	35.9

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

All persons	2 032 447	173 870	173 870
In households	1 990 800	170 974	170 974
Householder	814 636	67 706	67 706
Family householder	564 698	49 705	49 705
Nonfamily householder	249 938	18 001	18 001
Living alone	222 992	16 423	16 423
Spouse	460 642	41 051	41 051
Child	594 768	53 002	53 002
Other relatives	70 632	5 769	5 769
Nonrelatives	50 122	3 446	3 446
Institutionalized persons	22 137	1 707	1 707
Other persons in group quarters	19 510	1 189	1 189
Persons per household	2.45	2.53	2.53
Persons per family	3.00	3.01	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	365 330	30 138	30 138
In households	347 261	28 692	28 692
Householder	239 205	19 692	19 692
Nonfamily householder	110 493	8 773	8 773
Living alone	107 886	8 603	8 603
Spouse	79 558	6 974	6 974
Other relatives	24 787	1 807	1 807
Nonrelatives	3 711	219	219
Institutionalized persons	16 141	1 303	1 303
Other persons in group quarters	9 228	1 141	1 141

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	564 498	49 705	49 705
With own children under 18 years	226 563	20 641	20 641
Number of own children under 18 years	400 554	36 857	36 857
Married-couple families	460 502	41 042	41 042
With own children under 18 years	185 655	16 683	16 683
Number of own children under 18 years	337 328	30 658	30 658
Female householder, no husband present	81 009	6 731	6 731
With own children under 18 years	33 974	3 260	3 260
Number of own children under 18 years	52 912	5 165	5 165

MARITAL STATUS

Males 15 years and over	779 217	66 199	66 199
Never married	220 245	16 653	16 653
Now married, except separated	474 737	42 218	42 218
Separated	13 273	1 257	1 257
Widowed	27 806	2 285	2 285
Divorced	43 056	3 786	3 786
Females 15 years and over	896 869	74 743	74 743
Never married	199 576	14 250	14 250
Now married, except separated	474 625	42 213	42 213
Separated	18 154	1 828	1 828
Widowed	140 941	11 282	11 282
Divorced	63 573	5 170	5 170

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County			Aliquippa city, Beaver County						
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city	Tract 6043	Tract 6044	Tract 6045	Tract 6046	Tract 6047
All housing units.....	956 147	76 336	76 336	6 118	4 467	1 332	333	1 898	1 762	793
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	891 923	71 939	71 939	5 575	4 218	1 182	303	1 627	1 702	761
Owner-occupied housing units.....	620 763	52 729	52 729	3 380	2 136	746	214	814	1 046	538
Percent of occupied housing units.....	69.4	73.3	73.3	60.6	50.6	63.1	70.0	50.6	62.7	70.7
White.....	591 316	50 911	50 911	2 669	1 873	700	214	1 677	1 054	534
Black.....	26 391	1 693	1 693	707	257	46	—	643	14	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 360	63	63	1	3	—	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2 394	239	239	15	9	4	5	—	4	2
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	589 325	50 702	50 702	2 658	1 864	696	214	1 66	1 050	532
Renter-occupied housing units.....	271 160	19 210	19 210	2 195	2 082	436	89	63	283	223
White.....	226 630	17 100	17 100	1 367	1 684	332	87	209	528	211
Black.....	40 863	2 003	2 003	82	104	380	—	604	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	481	41	41	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 731	30	30	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	465	36	36	4	6	—	—	—	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1 991	140	140	15	16	4	—	4	5	1
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	225 311	17 004	17 004	1 359	1 674	328	87	208	525	211
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	64 224	4 397	4 397	543	449	150	30	271	60	32
For sale only.....	10 260	744	744	63	71	25	6	26	5	1
For rent.....	28 635	1 585	1 585	270	200	12	136	48	245	17
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7 910	577	577	66	30	3	—	54	—	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3 769	265	265	3	4	1	—	1	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	18 627	1 225	1 225	137	144	60	12	54	7	4
Boarded up.....	2 624	99	99	26	11	1	—	24	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	8 230	534	534	32	107	24	1	3	1	3
2 rooms.....	68 385	1 004	1 004	115	325	45	2	61	16	11
3 rooms.....	80 623	5 355	5 355	582	593	171	13	234	112	52
4 rooms.....	157 658	12 839	12 839	1 484	1 391	121	646	464	664	114
5 rooms.....	181 959	18 999	18 999	1 413	1 514	60	438	40	245	—
6 rooms.....	230 290	19 487	19 487	1 569	1 171	534	91	275	425	244
7 rooms.....	121 388	9 349	9 349	542	400	134	26	124	146	97
8 or more rooms.....	141 449	7 669	7 669	371	327	129	19	117	80	27
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.1	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.9	4.1	4.6	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	619 278	54 319	54 319	3 720	2 706	849	235	927	1 071	638
1, attached.....	2 617	617	617	653	826	38	—	304	225	7
2.....	54 702	3 680	3 680	420	467	109	37	141	81	52
3 or 4.....	43 513	3 493	3 493	304	379	75	23	73	102	31
5 to 9.....	29 857	3 917	3 917	420	477	9	82	224	108	20
10 to 19.....	33 320	1 551	1 551	115	103	23	2	43	45	2
20 to 49.....	22 184	1 301	1 301	226	191	87	—	139	—	—
50 or more.....	31 997	964	964	158	193	19	—	19	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	34 442	4 747	4 747	42	5	38	1	2	1	—
Other.....	8 906	807	807	83	99	19	—	29	13	22
Occupied housing units.....	891 923	71 939	71 939	5 575	4 218	1 182	303	1 627	1 702	761
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	246 199	17 521	17 521	1 720	1 438	372	120	520	475	233
2 persons.....	229 842	22 942	22 942	1 787	326	95	442	637	687	287
3 persons.....	155 969	13 154	13 154	950	689	219	39	260	311	121
4 persons.....	127 201	11 129	11 129	667	507	142	32	209	195	89
5 persons.....	107 773	8 443	8 443	291	743	19	113	64	20	11
6 or more persons.....	20 585	1 750	1 750	160	109	48	4	77	20	8
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.27	2.27	2.10	2.22	2.17	1.83	2.16	2.09	2.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.36	2.36	2.13	2.23	2.12	1.83	2.26	2.11	2.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.70	1.94	1.94	2.13	1.86	1.99	1.83	2.24	2.17	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	881 793	70 980	70 980	5 441	4 164	1 167	298	1 537	1 681	758
1.01 to 1.50.....	8 418	858	858	116	45	13	5	77	19	2
1.51 or more.....	1 712	101	101	18	9	2	—	13	2	1
Mean.....	.43	.46	.46	.46	.45	.44	.41	.52	.44	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	524 055	42 864	42 864	2 999	1 894	646	183	695	912	493
Less than \$20,000.....	115 919	2 754	2 754	358	378	104	123	300	47	24
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	115 919	11 375	11 375	1 243	1 011	365	50	297	261	270
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	145 375	12 123	12 123	732	394	141	7	7	168	191
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	107 773	8 234	8 234	624	234	8	—	18	191	26
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	50 512	3 338	3 338	59	15	8	1	1	46	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	41 510	2 336	2 336	29	8	2	—	1	25	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	14 433	600	600	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5 829	133	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3 013	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	4 688	32	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	50 400	50 400	50 400	34 300	31 100	32 100	16 000	22 500	47 800	37 100
Mean (dollars).....	66 700	56 200	56 200	37 100	33 200	34 100	18 900	25 300	51 200	38 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	265 355	18 682	18 682	2 143	2 055	423	87	798	615	220
Median contract rent (dollars).....	282	236	236	180	219	160	239	139	139	290
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	300	238	238	196	205	229	179	171	176	291
With meals included in rent.....	1 492	42	42	3	7	2	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	219	268	268	219	218	268	219	219	113	219
No meals included in rent.....	250 766	17 496	17 496	2 044	1 965	423	81	768	589	211
No cash rent in rent.....	13 097	1 144	1 144	96	83	26	6	30	25	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver Falls city, Beaver County			Remainder of Beaver County						
	Tract 6011	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6001.01	Tract 6001.02	Tract 6002	Tract 6003	Tract 6004	Tract 6005	Tract 6006.01
All housing units.....	1 307	1 909	1 451	1 551	386	2 241	360	438	1 160	968
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 241	1 680	1 297	1 358	338	2 179	337	419	1 099	891
Owner-occupied housing units.....	699	681	755	1 153	270	1 897	234	294	908	717
Percent of occupied housing units.....	56.3	40.5	58.3	84.9	79.9	87.1	69.4	70.2	82.6	80.5
White.....	1 679	1 659	1 465	1 449	265	1 877	234	292	903	716
Black.....	17	149	91	1	5	18	—	2	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	3	3	—	—	8	2	2	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	676	526	662	1 146	265	1 870	232	290	902	712
Renter-occupied housing units.....	542	999	541	205	68	282	103	125	191	174
White.....	474	799	442	205	68	282	103	122	189	174
Black.....	63	225	92	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	473	761	440	205	66	280	103	122	188	174
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	66	229	154	193	48	62	23	19	61	77
For sale only.....	14	25	32	15	4	11	5	3	10	8
For rent.....	23	119	58	10	6	8	3	10	12	20
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	10	12	24	—	—	—	12	8	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	2	1	93	15	4	—	1	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	20	73	51	51	13	17	2	5	27	34
Boarded up.....	1	5	5	4	1	1	—	—	3	4
ROOMS										
1 room.....	7	95	5	5	1	4	—	3	4	9
2 rooms.....	21	64	30	25	3	8	6	1	8	17
3 rooms.....	301	124	168	415	58	20	18	48	40	18
4 rooms.....	252	423	253	298	77	353	89	117	217	229
5 rooms.....	282	410	362	386	94	604	96	111	321	232
6 rooms.....	372	372	427	373	645	96	122	96	299	102
7 rooms.....	131	139	130	193	48	339	27	31	161	111
8 or more rooms.....	118	103	96	176	53	230	24	35	110	119
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	874	868	964	1 217	287	1 943	296	311	910	689
1, attached.....	27	89	90	6	5	16	6	18	9	15
2.....	101	174	192	28	6	26	22	18	21	16
3 or 4.....	4	217	77	22	7	24	17	24	15	11
5 to 9.....	116	166	136	—	12	3	6	24	—	—
10 to 15.....	28	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	89	78	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	193	—	—	49	216	7	—	194	216
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	3	—	283	49	5	13	6	17	10
Other.....	27	47	25	10	5	13	6	17	10	21
Occupied housing units.....	1 241	1 680	1 297	1 358	338	2 179	337	419	1 099	891
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	367	663	408	241	68	341	88	115	228	197
2 persons.....	415	455	405	449	115	744	113	143	369	299
3 persons.....	205	268	220	256	62	453	61	66	263	166
4 persons.....	174	130	147	54	27	387	64	179	62	138
5 persons.....	54	74	72	119	27	185	19	25	81	60
6 or more persons.....	26	44	29	46	12	69	12	39	31	39
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.11	1.89	2.09	2.48	2.38	2.51	2.21	2.16	2.37	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.12	2.07	2.51	2.45	2.49	2.13	2.14	2.41	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.92	1.63	2.14	2.30	2.00	2.65	2.42	2.28	2.18	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 234	1 653	1 277	1 330	335	2 149	327	409	1 074	874
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	22	17	26	3	25	10	10	23	14
1.51 or more.....	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Mean.....	.44	.47	.45	.48	.46	.48	.48	.45	.47	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	649	599	646	809	148	1 513	207	264	675	425
Less than \$20,000.....	61	142	175	46	7	70	41	39	51	150
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	348	301	362	210	18	334	153	113	153	153
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	118	119	193	83	42	466	37	57	220	119
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	40	28	19	169	42	412	10	11	141	78
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	8	2	70	23	73	4	32	2	19
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	12	10	71	2	4	12	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	7	3	11	1	—	5	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	36 500	30 400	26 400	51 200	63 800	54 300	31 500	29 900	45 600	44 200
Mean (dollars).....	37 800	32 600	29 200	56 400	50 700	57 600	38 800	33 400	48 800	47 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	533	990	532	192	61	259	102	124	181	156
Median contract rent (dollars).....	233	185	225	213	379	239	191	218	213	215
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	218	184	233	215	367	250	191	221	232	218
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	50	244	250	—	—	213	—	—	—	263
No meals included in rent.....	506	955	504	174	57	224	89	115	153	133
No cash rent.....	26	31	26	18	4	33	13	9	28	20

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6006.02	Tract 6007	Tract 6008	Tract 6009	Tract 6010	Tract 6014	Tract 6015	Tract 6016	Tract 6017	Tract 6018
All housing units.....	1 065	2 780	629	699	1 565	1 691	1 600	753	1 393	2 524
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 008	2 692	538	660	1 509	1 567	1 471	708	1 342	2 436
Owner-occupied housing units.....	899	2 161	376	329	1 211	941	658	485	1 185	2 201
Percent of occupied housing units.....	89.2	80.3	69.9	49.8	80.3	60.1	44.7	68.5	86.3	90.4
White.....	886	2 140	374	305	1 202	896	622	472	1 172	2 194
Black.....	7	9	2	23	7	42	34	12	12	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	10	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	5	2	3	4	1	—	1	2	6
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	885	2 136	372	304	1 198	895	622	472	1 171	2 189
Renter-occupied housing units.....	109	531	162	331	298	626	813	223	157	233
White.....	107	520	161	295	293	559	720	205	155	233
Black.....	2	7	—	36	5	61	91	16	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	4	—	—	7	2	—	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	107	520	161	293	293	559	714	204	155	233
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	57	88	91	39	56	124	129	45	51	88
For sale only.....	10	10	—	7	11	28	10	6	10	24
For rent.....	4	35	82	15	17	63	48	11	3	21
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	9	4	3	4	11	26	9	5	16
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	13	—	2	8	—	—	2	2	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	34	25	4	12	16	22	44	17	31	21
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	3	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	2	20	1	—	4	6	51	1	6	3
2 rooms.....	5	22	2	7	7	29	71	11	13	14
3 rooms.....	28	147	32	60	79	252	215	56	28	66
4 rooms.....	182	411	197	210	245	273	369	227	190	444
5 rooms.....	284	630	219	414	378	319	343	396	243	775
6 rooms.....	285	680	123	151	369	466	317	154	385	664
7 rooms.....	152	470	33	50	230	170	126	38	225	518
8 or more rooms.....	127	400	22	43	217	117	132	23	160	240
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.4
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	776	2 235	414	399	1 235	1 137	749	487	1 222	1 851
2, detached.....	46	18	105	16	48	15	42	15	10	16
3, detached.....	9	35	15	10	50	173	178	25	21	36
3 or 4.....	—	115	52	6	35	76	165	26	16	5
5 or 9.....	114	114	35	129	36	50	86	75	2	—
10 to 19.....	—	142	—	33	39	69	170	6	—	7
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	102	78	107	74	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	265	71	8	3	42	23	44	112	117	591
Other.....	7	22	—	8	20	22	30	7	5	18
Occupied housing units.....	1 008	2 692	538	660	1 509	1 567	1 471	708	1 342	2 436
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	175	565	129	173	391	499	484	185	222	388
2 persons.....	348	974	231	205	474	422	484	246	781	1 281
3 persons.....	191	491	88	128	260	276	276	125	256	520
4 persons.....	191	414	74	82	222	200	203	103	265	484
5 persons.....	6	116	33	72	88	87	65	81	193	193
6 or more persons.....	62	62	9	19	22	28	21	12	32	70
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.30	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.10	2.10	2.19	2.42	2.39
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.40	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.23	2.41	2.58	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.40	1.81	2.26	2.08	1.85	1.79	1.89	2.14	2.54	2.70
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	996	2 666	528	657	1 498	1 552	1 454	696	1 327	2 396
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	23	8	3	9	12	16	10	15	38
1.51 or more.....	1	3	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	2
Mean.....	.47	.44	.48	.47	.42	.45	.47	.49	.46	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	510	1 879	352	304	1 033	842	541	376	960	1 349
Less than \$20,000.....	8	21	36	20	8	101	49	42	9	35
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	72	186	152	117	248	532	280	197	154	236
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	157	303	148	112	317	181	110	99	417	518
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	150	616	26	22	212	53	22	53	260	282
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	48	171	6	6	95	3	7	4	134	132
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8	34	—	4	83	3	8	1	39	80
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	9	—	—	34	—	—	—	9	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	61 800	66 500	40 500	39 900	53 300	32 200	34 000	34 700	57 800	55 900
Mean (dollars).....	67 100	71 400	41 900	41 500	64 600	33 600	38 700	36 500	60 200	60 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	86	511	161	328	293	613	803	222	147	201
Median contract rent (dollars).....	223	347	250	298	321	237	200	205	257	250
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	246	348	243	271	320	238	299	221	274	255
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	625	263	275	606	256	162	238	238	238
No meals included in rent.....	75	488	156	319	266	587	762	211	127	175
No cash rent.....	11	22	4	7	25	22	39	11	18	26

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 6019	Tract 6020	Tract 6021	Tract 6022	Tract 6023	Tract 6024	Tract 6025	Tract 6026	Tract 6027.01
All housing units.....	1 246	294	1 952	351	1 371	994	848	2 544	804
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 205	271	1 740	315	1 244	943	823	2 477	780
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 010	178	906	196	607	721	329	2 197	683
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.8	65.7	52.2	62.2	48.8	76.5	40.0	38.7	87.6
White.....	976	175	826	172	600	720	325	2 183	667
Black.....	33	3	82	24	4	—	4	2	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	1	—	—	3	4	2	10	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	974	174	826	172	599	717	323	2 174	665
Renter-occupied housing units.....	195	93	832	119	637	222	494	280	97
White.....	176	90	742	102	617	218	480	271	94
Black.....	17	3	88	15	16	3	12	7	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—
Other race.....	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	1	6	2	2	5	—	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	176	90	736	102	617	214	480	270	93
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	41	23	212	36	127	51	25	67	24
For sale only.....	6	38	4	28	11	4	20	5	5
For rent.....	7	9	92	13	59	16	8	4	5
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	15	6	48	1	19	6	22	6	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	1	5	2	4	—	3	10	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	11	1	29	16	17	2	4	11	9
Boarded up.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	52	10	10	2	1	1	2
2 rooms.....	4	5	81	4	45	8	3	6	1
3 rooms.....	45	25	289	23	245	54	86	116	14
4 rooms.....	169	79	348	66	250	121	373	184	92
5 rooms.....	329	79	341	80	192	147	219	352	234
6 rooms.....	398	74	524	102	326	322	106	659	228
7 rooms.....	177	24	178	31	144	144	33	485	147
8 or more rooms.....	127	8	139	35	249	159	27	541	86
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.0	4.4	6.1	5.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.0	4.7	6.3	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	6.0	4.4	6.1	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.2	6.3	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 128	181	1 116	241	640	779	263	2 346	737
1, attached.....	10	8	43	8	26	6	86	15	7
2.....	40	4	252	33	149	91	85	18	15
3 or 4.....	32	61	221	24	210	58	303	10	2
5 to 9.....	31	31	110	6	127	13	71	—	19
10 to 19.....	2	2	81	25	91	15	35	3	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	98	—	—	21	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	100	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	—	3	6	—	1	—	37	23
Other.....	8	3	28	8	30	10	5	12	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 205	271	1 740	315	1 244	943	823	2 477	780
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	228	72	606	86	518	251	294	411	139
2 persons.....	439	88	505	114	382	365	318	877	255
3 persons.....	232	51	284	47	158	144	107	468	161
4 persons.....	208	40	219	44	110	123	78	476	143
5 persons.....	71	14	91	16	50	46	19	187	55
6 or more persons.....	6	21	35	6	26	14	7	58	27
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.22	2.02	2.11	1.77	2.10	1.87	2.44	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.32	2.27	2.34	2.11	2.24	2.15	2.50	2.47
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.17	1.98	1.66	2.04	1.50	1.54	1.81	1.54	2.65
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 200	268	1 714	310	1 240	943	816	2 457	772
1.01 to 1.50.....	3	3	23	4	4	—	7	20	8
1.51 or more.....	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	.45	.49	.45	.44	.38	.39	.44	.43	.47
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	914	144	790	174	524	655	226	1 972	573
Less than \$20,000.....	36	16	90	15	4	2	21	19	21
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	293	51	284	62	67	67	169	140	140
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	293	51	185	56	154	210	85	571	222
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	196	5	35	18	137	223	38	544	136
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	71	2	11	7	93	93	9	271	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	43	1	3	3	57	48	5	266	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	5	—	—	1	24	21	—	98	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	21	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	5	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	49 600	36 700	33 300	40 500	65 000	64 300	46 400	66 700	50 300
Mean (dollars).....	54 000	39 800	35 200	46 800	77 100	72 000	46 600	78 500	53 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	190	91	826	115	635	220	488	263	93
Median contract rent (dollars).....	263	191	240	263	293	333	141	257	271
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	274	211	234	259	312	341	165	273	275
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	534	—	250	337	137	—	85
No meals included in rent.....	169	88	787	110	616	203	482	241	8
No cash rent.....	21	3	36	5	17	16	5	22	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6027.02	Tract 6028	Tract 6029	Tract 6030	Tract 6031	Tract 6032	Tract 6033	Tract 6034	Tract 6035	
All housing units.....	1 417	1 685	1 135	1 177	224	3 979	1 789	983	773	
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 359	1 461	1 085	1 146	210	3 862	1 722	909	725	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 199	1 737	902	1 029	181	3 134	1 165	504	481	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	88.2	50.4	83.1	89.8	86.2	81.1	67.7	55.4	66.3	
White.....	1 171	595	900	1 029	181	3 077	1 162	504	460	
Black.....	25	133	1	—	—	43	1	—	20	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	
Other race.....	10	31	4	9	—	11	4	—	3	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1 163	568	897	1 020	181	3 067	1 158	504	457	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 160	568	897	1 020	181	3 067	1 158	504	457	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	159	174	183	117	29	702	538	400	244	
White.....	159	174	183	117	29	702	538	400	244	
Black.....	—	142	—	—	—	24	13	—	32	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Other race.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	21	2	1	—	3	4	1	1	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	157	559	181	116	29	699	536	400	211	
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	58	224	50	31	14	117	67	74	48	
For sale only.....	17	44	9	9	21	21	5	2	14	
For rent.....	7	79	16	4	7	52	19	25	16	
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	6	6	10	9	9	14	8	4	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other vacant.....	14	94	17	6	4	34	28	38	13	
Boarded up.....	3	2	1	1	—	1	8	1	—	
ROOMS										
1 room.....	4	16	4	—	2	6	1	12	18	
2 rooms.....	6	22	6	5	1	27	26	15	14	
3 rooms.....	30	168	36	36	6	175	164	132	45	
4 rooms.....	181	484	240	181	46	540	376	180	129	
5 rooms.....	372	396	327	321	69	957	506	207	182	
6 rooms.....	408	361	260	270	53	1 010	430	272	229	
7 rooms.....	122	143	197	246	20	651	106	86	86	
8 or more rooms.....	116	116	119	167	27	613	108	79	68	
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 178	608	695	905	173	3 295	1 366	644	594	
1, attached.....	—	381	8	11	44	—	29	25	25	
2.....	13	114	8	8	3	105	57	137	45	
3 or 4.....	21	128	—	12	5	209	62	91	48	
5 to 9.....	6	307	—	—	44	136	47	8	8	
10 to 19.....	1	69	—	—	—	15	23	27	6	
20 to 49.....	—	45	—	—	—	106	—	—	27	
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer.....	167	1	416	236	41	149	2	14	14	
Other.....	13	32	8	5	1	12	16	10	6	
Occupied housing units.....	1 359	1 461	1 085	1 146	210	3 862	1 722	909	725	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	208	503	186	164	29	638	390	305	179	
2 persons.....	458	310	342	22	1 282	583	282	217	217	
3 persons.....	273	250	278	118	52	835	326	143	143	
4 persons.....	285	156	235	256	32	739	284	119	119	
5 persons.....	120	59	118	121	20	276	96	35	49	
6 or more persons.....	37	35	29	45	5	92	43	25	24	
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.63	2.00	2.72	2.81	2.58	2.51	2.31	2.35	2.35	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.63	2.07	2.69	2.87	2.68	2.67	2.35	2.08	2.35	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.63	1.89	2.59	2.30	2.55	2.05	2.16	1.94	2.33	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 335	1 434	1 053	1 125	207	3 833	1 697	893	711	
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	24	30	16	3	26	23	13	14	
1.51 or more.....	3	3	2	5	3	3	2	3	3	
Mean.....	.48	.44	.52	.51	.50	.46	.49	.44	.48	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	860	639	433	689	130	2 804	1 083	452	434	
Less than \$20,000.....	205	204	24	17	2	42	51	23	80	
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	176	263	96	78	24	236	333	206	261	
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	373	133	152	205	47	669	67	164	67	
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	183	31	86	168	37	874	217	42	17	
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	27	2	32	106	17	485	53	9	9	
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	16	4	32	94	2	344	17	8	8	
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	7	2	7	16	1	115	4	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	3	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	51 300	28 300	51 500	64 400	56 400	69 600	46 100	39 800	30 400	
Mean (dollars).....	54 800	31 400	60 000	72 700	59 300	77 400	49 500	42 800	32 800	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	144	720	159	102	27	706	554	401	240	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	239	166	232	313	238	334	207	244	207	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	271	169	222	328	255	354	206	251	211	
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	213	137	137	30	—	—	250	—	233	
No meals included in rent.....	119	698	135	84	22	666	528	385	233	
No cash rent.....	24	21	23	17	5	40	24	16	7	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.

	Tract 6036	Tract 6037	Tract 6038	Tract 6039	Tract 6040	Tract 6041.98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049
All housing units.....	1 004	2 181	3 373	1 534	1 345	1 709	1 024	1 954	3 774
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	978	2 092	3 305	1 500	1 263	1 516	939	1 921	3 656
Percent of occupied housing units.....	743	349	3 113	1 349	707	777	492	1 619	3 108
White.....	738	1 343	3 092	1 342	691	731	524	84.3	85.0
Black.....	5	5	15	7	14	41	11	5	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	4	9	5	8	7	2	3	15
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	729	1 339	3 083	1 337	683	726	479	1 611	3 038
Renter-occupied housing units.....	235	743	192	151	556	739	447	302	548
White.....	224	733	191	148	489	657	424	289	534
Black.....	10	10	1	2	59	73	19	13	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	5	4	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	—	—	12	11	7	—	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	224	730	191	148	480	648	418	289	533
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	26	89	68	34	82	193	85	33	118
For sale only.....	11	20	22	10	22	38	10	9	30
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	5	6	5	6	19	49	26	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	8
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	3	21	14	12	48	22	10	41
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	3	6	—	3
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	7	—	1	5	36	66	—	1
2 rooms.....	8	48	8	6	33	78	19	7	30
3 rooms.....	125	212	39	22	148	248	104	84	172
4 rooms.....	112	469	384	169	285	335	174	292	607
5 rooms.....	242	665	762	398	316	175	151	664	1 036
6 rooms.....	470	1 074	947	313	351	304	541	1 049	1 404
7 rooms.....	148	176	677	185	129	126	217	521	888
8 or more rooms.....	95	180	556	122	156	100	149	280	400
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.4	4.1	4.9	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	797	1 404	2 944	1 448	753	804	542	1 706	2 983
1, attached.....	16	45	45	9	80	77	40	236	49
2, detached.....	62	124	37	29	136	242	168	42	78
3 or 4.....	17	78	3	21	182	208	124	14	46
5 to 9.....	7	220	1	14	151	137	35	11	19
10 to 19.....	18	147	1	—	34	69	42	90	3
20 to 49.....	7	129	—	—	—	24	—	56	3
50 or more.....	74	—	—	—	—	89	—	96	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	18	328	7	1	—	—	46	200
Other.....	6	16	14	6	11	52	28	17	23
Occupied housing units.....	978	2 092	3 305	1 500	1 263	1 516	939	1 921	3 656
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	277	569	444	347	392	605	404	367	909
2 persons.....	306	763	692	594	419	445	293	743	1 309
3 persons.....	162	361	200	200	256	232	121	378	688
4 persons.....	152	283	697	199	156	76	291	502	371
5 persons.....	56	90	272	81	50	62	28	178	108
6 or more persons.....	26	100	103	33	33	13	34	70	20
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.13	2.67	2.18	2.07	1.84	1.72	2.30	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.40	2.24	2.70	2.18	2.10	2.09	2.32	2.22	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.79	2.27	2.18	2.02	1.50—	1.50—	2.13	1.79
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	969	2 070	3 265	1 491	1 251	1 500	929	1 903	3 628
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	20	39	9	11	13	8	17	26
1.51 or more.....	2	2	1	—	1	3	2	1	2
Mean.....	.45	.46	.47	.42	.43	.41	.38	.46	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	680	1 172	2 581	1 251	610	637	409	1 462	2 666
Less than \$20,000.....	18	33	27	43	36	34	34	37	34
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	151	340	421	318	329	341	214	260	303
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	358	542	674	513	212	173	148	614	875
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	120	183	814	189	23	38	22	403	216
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3	21	397	54	9	3	64	100	303
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	11	310	25	2	2	1	45	191
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	1	98	4	—	—	—	3	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	50 000	45 400	68 200	45 000	37 600	34 200	38 200	53 300	61 900
Median (dollars).....	50 300	45 700	74 700	49 200	38 900	35 700	40 000	56 300	65 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	232	736	177	148	550	733	440	295	525
Median contract rent (dollars).....	213	224	275	266	213	206	222	274	310
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	217	237	297	278	204	226	220	272	327
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	219	679	142	127	523	417	237	272	479
No cash rent.....	13	57	35	21	45	28	23	46	46

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.							
	Tract 6050.01	Tract 6050.02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055	Tract 6056
All housing units	951	1 304	1	9	—	13	6	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	892	1 226	1	9	—	13	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	86.5	87.9	100.0	100.0	—	76.9	100.0	—
Percent of occupied housing units	770	1 068	1	8	—	10	6	—
White	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	767	1 063	1	8	—	10	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units	120	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	118	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	118	146	—	—	—	3	—	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	59	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
For sale only	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	21	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 rooms	29	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 rooms	220	228	1	1	—	—	—	—
5 rooms	251	380	1	1	—	4	2	—
6 rooms	216	277	—	2	—	5	3	—
7 rooms	7	171	—	4	—	2	1	—
8 or more rooms	108	190	—	1	—	2	—	—
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.5	5.0	6.6	—	6.0	5.8	—
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.5	—	6.5	5.8	—
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.5	5.0	6.6	—	6.0	5.8	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.6	5.0	6.6	—	6.0	5.8	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.8	—	—	—	6.0	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	566	873	1	8	—	11	6	—
1, attached	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
3 or 4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	363	390	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	892	1 226	1	9	—	13	6	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	157	185	—	4	—	3	2	—
2 persons	252	378	1	3	—	5	3	—
3 persons	197	220	—	—	—	3	1	—
4 persons	167	283	—	—	—	1	—	—
5 persons	87	114	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 or more persons	32	46	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.69	2.73	2.00	1.67	—	2.20	1.83	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.69	2.74	2.00	1.67	—	2.00	1.83	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.68	2.63	—	—	—	4.00	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	875	1 189	1	9	—	13	6	—
1.01 to 1.50	17	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean .....	.51	.51	.40	.33	—	.37	.31	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	349	537	1	7	—	10	6	—
Less than \$20,000	8	19	—	2	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	44	61	—	—	—	3	2	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	65	128	1	2	—	6	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	91	155	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	64	73	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	13	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	72 500	68 000	47 500	23 800	—	43 300	67 500	—
Mean (dollars)	77 100	73 400	47 500	29 900	—	45 500	75 800	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	105	126	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	234	221	—	—	—	219	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	245	—	—	—	254	—	—
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	86	93	—	—	—	3	—	—
No cash rent	17	33	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA MSA	Beaver County			Allegheny city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Total	Allegheny city	Beaver Falls city	Trout 6043	Trout 6045	Trout 6012	Trout 6013	Trout 6021	Trout 6028
Occupied housing units	68 011	4 056	3 557	1 032	376	1 297	1 107	1 948	1 170
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	50 911	2 669	1 879	796	167	599	665	966	595
Percent of occupied housing units	74.9	66.1	52.7	67.8	44.4	46.0	60.1	52.7	50.9
Renter-occupied housing units	17 100	1 367	1 684	332	209	768	442	742	575
Percent of occupied housing units	25.1	33.9	47.3	32.2	55.6	59.2	39.9	49.1	49.1
ROOMS									
1 room	370	18	76	14	—	70	3	41	7
2 rooms	4 313	205	170	53	91	151	120	223	95
3 rooms	10 207	354	442	169	91	218	120	223	120
4 rooms	11 528	785	883	89	83	286	172	365	268
5 rooms	17 893	1 214	1 214	169	35	403	233	441	268
6 rooms	9 741	409	316	121	37	97	97	83	83
7 rooms	11 186	511	511	511	511	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.9
8 rooms	5 511	511	511	511	511	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 - detached	50 134	2 721	2 143	741	127	595	752	936	455
2 - detached	2 921	241	351	71	17	114	147	178	127
3 or 4	2 796	279	257	36	9	140	80	173	99
5 or 6	1 242	152	73	24	9	48	21	59	29
7 or 8	825	85	154	48	83	150	21	88	31
9 or 10	4 383	39	2	1	—	3	1	3	1
Mobile home or trailer	6 617	56	72	37	9	37	16	18	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	16 515	1 308	1 274	329	171	560	365	559	411
2 persons	12 373	845	845	303	185	476	379	545	411
3 persons	10 557	681	681	129	30	129	119	197	184
4 persons	1 523	156	74	26	5	29	23	29	21
5 or more persons	1 523	156	74	26	5	29	23	29	21
Median, occupied housing units	2.26	2.01	1.95	2.12	1.66	1.75	2.02	1.98	1.95
Median, occupied housing units	1.88	1.86	1.72	1.84	1.50	1.50	1.99	1.62	1.84
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.01 to 1.50	67 210	4 001	3 525	1 024	370	1 085	1 092	1 543	1 150
1.51 or more	71	32	44	6	—	2	12	2	—
Median	1 008	71	44	42	—	2	43	—	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	498 322	41 315	1 656	607	144	460	566	718	514
Less than \$20,000	106 924	10 748	966	347	44	239	319	428	218
\$20,000 to \$39,999	39 519	12 839	363	136	12	103	72	164	119
\$40,000 to \$59,999	106 924	10 748	966	347	44	239	319	428	218
\$60,000 to \$79,999	49 353	3 483	254	172	6	6	10	10	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	110 250	2 303	277	2	—	2	3	2	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 564	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$249,999	5 644	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2 802	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500,000 to \$999,999	55 100	51 100	37 000	31 900	17 400	32 200	26 900	33 100	30 700
Median (dollars)	67 500	56 900	34 000	34 300	22 300	34 500	29 200	34 800	33 300
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	221 781	16 614	1 647	324	208	744	437	736	573
Median contract rent (dollars)	291	231	190	212	190	190	224	238	166
With month included in rent	1 319	38	3	2	—	3	23	3	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	208 665	15 066	1 199	288	197	288	213	354	268
No cash rent	11 898	1 086	71	24	9	23	22	32	15

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Philadelphia, PA DMA
Occupied housing units		882
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units		401
Percent of occupied housing units		45.5
Renter-occupied housing units		481
Percent of occupied housing units		54.5
ROOMS		
1 room		15
2 rooms		72
3 rooms		134
4 rooms		177
5 rooms		171
6 rooms		77
7 rooms		107
8 rooms		5.0
Median, occupied housing units		4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units		4.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units		4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached		414
2 detached		90
3 detached		68
4 detached		62
5 detached		62
6 detached		40
7 detached		31
8 detached		33
9 detached		46
10 detached		21
Mobile home or trailer		
Other		
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person		270
2 persons		142
3 persons		122
4 persons		34
5 persons		2.17
6 or more persons		1.98
Median, occupied housing units		
Median, owner-occupied housing units		
Median, renter-occupied housing units		
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less		856
1.01 to 1.50		22
1.51 or more		47
Median		
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units		380
Less than \$20,000		40
\$20,000 to \$39,999		108
\$40,000 to \$59,999		97
\$60,000 to \$79,999		44
\$80,000 to \$99,999		24
\$100,000 to \$149,999		11
\$150,000 to \$199,999		10
\$200,000 to \$249,999		1
\$250,000 to \$299,999		5
\$300,000 or more		5
Median (dollars)		40 800
Median (dollars)		57 900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units		474
Median contract rent (dollars)		247
Median contract rent (dollars)		250
With multi included in rent		2
Median contract rent (dollars)		250
No multi contract rent (dollars)		13
No cash rent		13

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh—Beaver County, PA CUSA		Beaver County, PA PMSA		Beaver County, PA PMSA	
	4	385	379	379	379	379
Occupied housing units						
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	2	394	239	239		239
Percent of occupied housing units		54.6	63.1	63.1		63.1
Renter-occupied housing units	1	141	140	140		140
Percent of occupied housing units		45.4	36.9	36.9		36.9
ROOMS						
1 room	102		6	6		6
2 rooms	189		14	14		14
3 rooms	508		26	26		26
4 rooms	872		53	53		53
5 rooms	877		85	85		85
6 rooms	871		88	88		88
7 rooms	455		47	47		47
8 or more rooms	620		40	40		40
Median, occupied housing units		5.2	5.3	5.3		5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units		4.1	4.1	4.1		4.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units		4.0	4.2	4.2		4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	2	346	295	295		235
2, detached	3	396	26	26		26
3, detached	302		16	16		16
4, detached	322		32	32		32
5 to 9	313		8	8		8
10 to 19	716		6	6		6
20 to 49	185		4	4		4
50 or more	94		17	17		17
Mobile home or trailer	61		10	10		10
Other						
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	1	268	195	195		195
2 persons	2	779	66	66		66
3 persons	3	779	66	66		66
4 persons	4	284	24	24		24
5 persons	284		24	24		24
6 or more persons	166		215	215		215
Median, occupied housing units		2.5	2.35	2.35		2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.48	1.98	1.98		1.98
Median, renter-occupied housing units		1.93				
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	4	245	349	349		349
1.01 to 1.50	9	90	9	9		9
1.51 or more	1	1	1	1		1
Mean		2.3	.54	.54		.54
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1	497	195	195		195
Less than \$20,000		211	28	28		28
\$20,000 to \$39,999		464	53	53		53
\$40,000 to \$59,999		316	28	28		28
\$60,000 to \$79,999		185	19	19		19
\$80,000 to \$99,999		170	1	1		1
\$100,000 to \$149,999		34	—	—		—
\$150,000 to \$199,999		34	—	—		—
\$200,000 to \$249,999		35	—	—		—
\$250,000 to \$299,999		51	44	44		44
\$300,000 or more		71	48	48		48
Median (dollars)						
Mean (dollars)						
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1	942	134	134		134
Less than \$200		310	221	221		221
\$200 to \$299		430	27	27		27
\$300 to \$399		40	8	8		8
\$400 to \$499		47	291	291		291
\$500 to \$599		1	130	130		130
\$600 or more		57	3	3		3
Median (dollars)						
Mean (dollars)						
With meals included in rent						
No meals included in rent						
No cash rent						

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Somerset, PA MSA		Beaver County, PA MSA		Beaver County	
	814 636	67 706	67 706	67 706	67 706	67 706
Occupied housing units						
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	599 325	50 702	50 702	50 702	50 702	50 702
Percent of occupied housing units	72.3	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9
Renters-occupied housing units	225 277	17 004	17 004	17 004	17 004	17 004
Percent of occupied housing units	27.7	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
ROOMS						
1 room	5 543	364	364	364	364	364
2 rooms	13 946	783	783	783	783	783
3 rooms	59 845	4 295	4 295	4 295	4 295	4 295
4 rooms	106 471	16 891	16 891	16 891	16 891	16 891
5 rooms	205 488	17 823	17 823	17 823	17 823	17 823
6 rooms	116 525	7 382	7 382	7 382	7 382	7 382
7 or more rooms	126 799	5 515	5 515	5 515	5 515	5 515
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Mean, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Mean, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	561 861	49 954	49 954	49 954	49 954	49 954
1, attached	49 134	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
2 or 3	2 910	2 910	2 910	2 910	2 910	2 910
4 to 5	16 455	2 269	2 269	2 269	2 269	2 269
6 to 9	26 679	1 237	1 237	1 237	1 237	1 237
10 to 19	26 265	1 237	1 237	1 237	1 237	1 237
20 or more	116 525	818	818	818	818	818
Mobile home or trailer	31 289	4 368	4 368	4 368	4 368	4 368
Other	6 783	659	659	659	659	659
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	222 992	16 423	16 423	16 423	16 423	16 423
2 persons	141 338	12 321	12 321	12 321	12 321	12 321
3 persons	116 862	10 514	10 514	10 514	10 514	10 514
4 persons	116 862	10 514	10 514	10 514	10 514	10 514
5 persons	17 067	1 514	1 514	1 514	1 514	1 514
6 or more persons	2 18	226	226	226	226	226
Median, occupied housing units	2.18	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26
Mean, occupied housing units	2.18	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.63	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
Mean, renter-occupied housing units	1.63	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	807 470	66 930	66 930	66 930	66 930	66 930
1.01 to 1.50	6 193	71	71	71	71	71
1.51 or more	973	45	45	45	45	45
Mean	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
VALUE						
Less than \$20,000	416 974	41 748	41 748	41 748	41 748	41 748
\$20,000 to \$39,999	106 548	10 702	10 702	10 702	10 702	10 702
\$40,000 to \$59,999	126 525	12 787	12 787	12 787	12 787	12 787
\$60,000 to \$79,999	126 525	12 787	12 787	12 787	12 787	12 787
\$80,000 to \$99,999	49 148	3 466	3 466	3 466	3 466	3 466
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15 899	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297	2 297
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5 615	131	131	131	131	131
\$200,000 to \$249,999	5 615	131	131	131	131	131
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4 491	36	36	36	36	36
\$300,000 or more	4 491	36	36	36	36	36
Median (dollars)	51 100	51 100	51 100	51 100	51 100	51 100
Mean (dollars)	67 500	57 000	57 000	57 000	57 000	57 000
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	220 484	16 521	16 521	16 521	16 521	16 521
Median contract rent (dollars)	291	231	231	231	231	231
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 315	38	38	38	38	38
With needs included in rent	207 666	15 275	15 275	15 275	15 275	15 275
Median contract rent (dollars)	11 861	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083
Mean contract rent (dollars)	11 861	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083
No cash rent	11 861	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083
No cash rent	11 861	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083	1 083

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMA		Beaver County		Allegheny city, Beaver County							Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Allegheny city	Beaver Falls city	Treat 6043	Treat 6044	Treat 6045	Treat 6046	Treat 6047	Treat 6011	Treat 6012	Treat 6013	
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	2 242 798	186 093	186 093	13 374	10 487	2 931	629	4 155	3 922	1 677	3 440	3 749	3 990
	Ancestry specified.....	2 116 071	175 983	175 983	12 626	10 047	2 779	645	3 809	3 787	1 606	3 455	3 407	3 185
	Single ancestry.....	1 954 598	172 531	172 531	11 970	9 383	2 629	309	3 522	3 500	1 499	3 255	3 229	3 055
	Multiple ancestry.....	156 473	8 452	8 452	3 556	3 664	1 150	340	337	377	117	190	179	140
	Ancestry unidentified or not reported.....	126 727	10 110	10 110	748		1 152	34	346	1 45	61	185	341	114
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported.....	4 485 596	372 186	372 186	26 748	21 374	5 862	1 358	8 310	7 864	3 354	7 780	7 496	6 598
	Arabic.....	1 431	1 401	1 401	222	70	66	—	—	109	40	—	20	—
	Austrian.....	13 865	224	224	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
	Belgian.....	5 272	224	224	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
	Canadian.....	11 688	756	756	27	10	—	—	—	17	—	—	16	—
	Czech.....	2 842	152	152	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	Danish.....	1 111	107	107	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	English.....	252 032	23 479	23 479	571	1 097	7	210	33	188	102	510	307	280
	French.....	1 721	114	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French (except Basque).....	48 195	3 831	3 831	59	223	20	—	—	18	21	62	94	67
	French Canadian.....	3 845	335	335	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	German.....	760 147	68 843	68 843	2 048	3 268	818	172	50	607	401	1 334	894	1 040
	German (except Prussian).....	1 175	1 175	1 175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hungarian.....	50 434	3 363	3 363	77	418	15	18	—	27	17	164	107	87
	Irish.....	448 473	37 034	37 034	1 647	1 571	106	105	105	615	314	505	493	573
	Italian.....	34 010	30 776	30 776	26	10	5	9	9	1	4	10	42	37
	Lithuanian.....	18 337	776	776	26	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian.....	3 946	315	315	6	22	161	4	42	202	77	15	25	7
	Polish.....	219 574	13 554	13 554	525	610	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	36
	Portuguese.....	324	54	54	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
	Romanian.....	3 505	1 480	1 480	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scotch-Irish.....	37 246	8 776	8 776	427	524	21	35	—	42	—	39	25	—
	Scottish.....	50 375	3 887	3 887	58	235	33	25	—	121	94	77	77	80
	Subsaharan African.....	180 501	9 888	9 888	89	19	161	122	56	185	96	141	115	115
	Swedish.....	1 822	56	56	67	—	—	—	—	44	104	21	19	—
Swiss.....	23 315	1 822	1 822	56	—	—	29	—	13	—	28	27	—	
Ukrainian.....	29 437	3 703	3 703	278	56	48	—	25	133	72	23	28	5	
United States or American.....	41 900	4 280	4 280	79	408	5	—	61	—	13	80	178	190	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin group).....	2 348	2 348	2 348	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	
Yugoslavian.....	3 697	889	889	63	25	—	—	—	—	—	109	6	—	
Other ancestries.....	1 629 274	127 865	127 865	14 708	9 678	2 446	452	32	3 178	1 368	2 722	4 089	2 868	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Hispanic or Latino.....	69	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Central American (Dominican Republic).....	387	4	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Costa Rican.....	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cuban.....	76	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hispanic or Latino, not specified.....	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American, origin not specified.....	1 209	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinian.....	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bolivian.....	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean.....	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian.....	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Beaver County												
Area		Treat 4601.01	Treat 4601.02	Treat 4602	Treat 4603	Treat 4604	Treat 4605	Treat 4606.01	Treat 4606.02	Treat 4607	Treat 4608	Treat 4609	Treat 4610	Treat 4614
ANCESTRY														
All persons		3 780	6 144	861	1 033	2 952	2 351	2 931	6 988	1 321	1 589	3 462	3 805	
Ancestry specified		3 535	5 721	803	1 008	2 801	2 224	2 807	6 501	1 258	1 517	3 330	3 636	
Single ancestry		1 639	2 875	433	512	1 385	943	1 289	3 597	629	746	1 773	2 018	
Multiple ancestry		1 896	2 846	370	521	1 416	1 281	1 512	3 304	699	873	1 557	1 618	
Ancestry not specified or not reported		1 245	443	58	25	151	127	124	487	63	72	132	169	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		7 540	12 328	1 722	2 066	5 904	4 702	5 862	13 976	2 642	3 178	7 324	7 610	
Arab		—	17	—	4	5	2	51	61	2	3	—	12	
Austrian		—	1	—	—	13	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Belgian		—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech		—	14	—	—	29	5	15	27	4	4	2	12	
Danish		100	264	13	31	116	3	135	10	—	—	—	—	
Dutch		100	264	13	31	116	3	135	10	—	—	—	—	
English		61	1 028	70	118	421	39	600	1 324	207	198	662	446	
French		84	141	8	7	12	6	8	9	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)		—	—	—	—	43	62	8	219	26	43	80	108	
French Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German		1 948	2 996	326	363	1 163	1 106	8	21	13	10	—	—	
Greek		—	39	—	—	113	—	1 513	3 017	632	708	1 630	1 605	
Irish		52	9	222	37	113	64	77	136	67	32	103	45	
Italian		833	1 397	222	206	752	482	676	1 428	237	419	773	851	
Latvian		428	799	291	361	483	236	462	1 060	205	241	645	725	
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	
Norwegian		34	39	—	2	9	—	28	11	4	3	—	—	
Polish		—	—	146	88	139	103	116	594	78	95	300	272	
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rumanian		39	31	—	8	—	3	—	52	6	18	8	9	
Russian		22	5	6	—	22	—	189	347	66	4	—	—	
Scandinavian		36	257	23	37	197	59	189	247	65	24	137	275	
Scottish		76	86	—	5	57	55	43	247	51	24	137	165	
Slovak		148	20	31	34	57	55	37	250	62	27	135	131	
Slovene		—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	6	16	58	21	
Swiss		7	18	—	—	32	47	27	187	6	16	58	21	
Tennessee		—	—	—	—	22	6	22	37	5	20	17	7	
United States or American		—	—	—	48	32	16	37	179	22	33	68	47	
White (excluding Hispanic origin group)		159	4	269	18	104	60	12	179	22	33	68	47	
Yugoslavian		119	11	81	—	66	—	39	179	24	21	88	18	
Other ancestries		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		2 248	640	555	598	1 833	1 297	1 247	4 015	784	1 056	2 107	2 342	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.										
	Treat 6015	Treat 6016	Treat 6017	Treat 6018	Treat 6019	Treat 6020	Treat 6021	Treat 6022	Treat 6023	Treat 6024	Treat 6025
ANCESTRY											
All persons.....	3 451	1 720	3 778	6 862	3 247	6 577	4 136	746	2 637	2 401	1 700
Ancestry unspecified.....	1 858	1 766	1 755	2 948	1 477	3 392	2 396	370	1 242	1 023	1 826
Multiple ancestry.....	1 795	861	1 752	3 342	1 321	244	1 419	343	1 256	1 135	773
Ancestry unspecified or not reported.....	276	93	221	312	234	41	341	35	109	223	101
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....	6 902	3 440	7 656	13 724	6 494	1 354	8 312	1 492	5 254	4 802	3 400
Arab.....	2	2	28	45	6	9	14	—	8	15	10
Austrian.....	9	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	4
Canadian.....	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Greek.....	—	8	19	27	—	—	—	—	30	17	—
Dutch.....	83	49	46	170	84	10	120	27	57	99	181
English.....	327	248	684	954	448	75	381	55	305	480	332
French (except Basque).....	54	66	67	172	70	16	45	24	142	79	60
French Canadian.....	7	13	5	—	7	—	8	—	—	7	12
German.....	1 341	774	1 664	3 847	1 727	267	1 479	260	1 014	786	702
Greek.....	27	—	—	—	16	7	31	15	—	40	—
Hungarian.....	27	—	60	153	102	7	187	—	45	—	—
Irish.....	636	398	790	1 571	702	138	776	189	384	455	394
Italian.....	447	262	520	525	538	93	703	86	385	308	175
Japanese.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	26	—	46	—	—
Norwegian.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish.....	175	128	134	321	185	35	153	49	83	129	81
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Rumanian.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	15	2	21	43	24	2	—	—	12	48	48
Scandinavian.....	175	115	221	245	145	6	145	44	266	111	111
Scottish.....	67	16	97	180	53	76	102	14	86	71	52
Slovak.....	47	202	202	194	120	26	88	35	63	74	78
Slovak also African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	50	26	41	103	42	3	24	8	53	64	26
Swiss.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	13	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—
United States or American.....	42	51	91	173	23	13	161	11	42	40	40
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	85	19	16	187	113	9	60	6	47	55	46
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	2 805	1 052	2 362	4 241	2 218	509	3 647	551	1 590	1 339	1 109
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.														
		Treat 4028	Treat 4029	Treat 4030	Treat 4031	Treat 4032	Treat 4033	Treat 4034	Treat 4035	Treat 4036	Treat 4037	Treat 4038	Treat 4039	
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	3 916	3 218	3 625	594	10 495	4 468	2 271	1 909	2 373	5 074	9 319	3 745	
	Ancestry specified.....	3 212	2 749	3 239	559	10 372	4 289	2 089	1 815	2 266	4 887	9 282	3 593	
	Single ancestry.....	1 634	1 243	1 379	208	5 173	2 036	1 077	920	1 162	2 757	4 483	2 322	
	Multiple ancestry.....	1 585	1 505	1 860	351	5 202	2 253	1 212	895	1 104	2 120	4 795	1 271	
Ancestry unidentified or not reported.....		1 998	469	186	35	5 303	179	182	94	107	2 187	4 257	1 52	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....		7 832	6 436	6 850	1 188	21 390	8 936	4 542	3 818	4 746	10 148	19 088	7 490	
Arab.....		7	41	19	—	421	56	23	12	—	—	53	—	
Austrian.....		6	5	5	—	56	5	6	2	—	—	16	—	
Canadian.....		—	—	—	—	8	—	12	2	12	9	—	—	
Czech.....		5	4	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Danish.....		—	—	—	—	74	16	5	12	6	34	—	—	
Dutch.....		124	83	105	27	169	69	51	27	82	60	145	32	
English.....		66	39	51	123	1 300	526	210	205	192	42	156	19	
Finnish.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque).....		56	104	101	17	185	79	83	38	34	40	199	64	
German.....		5	5	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greek.....		1 278	1 268	1 338	255	3 575	1 859	903	791	863	1 431	23	22	
Hungarian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish.....		37	26	13	15	182	40	53	4	14	100	83	60	
Italian.....		281	46	323	26	267	137	91	53	51	149	159	70	
Jewish.....		21	25	113	20	283	137	47	49	25	100	249	31	
Norwegian.....		219	117	55	140	36	901	259	111	59	177	566	556	
Polish.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Portuguese.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian.....		37	26	13	15	37	73	—	—	—	—	33	—	
Scandinavian.....		61	40	75	20	283	137	47	49	25	100	249	31	
Swedish.....		219	117	55	140	36	901	259	111	59	177	566	556	
Swiss.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American.....		60	12	38	56	4	171	41	35	11	8	30	5	
Welsh.....		102	6	11	2	35	5	25	27	98	346	501	281	
Other ancestries.....		85	115	172	161	13	239	37	8	36	73	115	26	
Persons in selected Hispanic origin groups.....		42	6	45	28	16	172	100	9	3	57	118	21	
Persons (Dominican Republic).....		54	—	27	—	28	—	8	—	—	—	17	—	
Persons (Cuba).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Guatemala).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Honduras).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Nicaragua).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Panama).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Paraguay).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Peru).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Venezuela).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Other countries).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Total).....		2 545	3 273	1 862	304	6 176	2 468	1 468	1 300	1 425	3 216	5 154	2 759	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Persons in selected Hispanic origin groups.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Dominican Republic).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Cuba).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Guatemala).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Honduras).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Nicaragua).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Panama).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Paraguay).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Peru).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Venezuela).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons (Other countries).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Tract 6040	Tract 6041 98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049	Tract 6050 01	Tract 6050 02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055	Tract 6056
Remainder of Beaver County—Con													
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	2 942	3 264	1 927	4 906	9 000	2 223	3 590	5	8	—	25	15	—
White ancestry.....	1 125	1 252	1 291	2 375	4 527	1 001	1 466	3	8	—	25	15	—
Black ancestry.....	1 817	1 854	576	2 341	4 194	1 455	1 969	2	—	—	10	9	—
Multiple ancestry.....	993	1 121	60	190	285	117	195	—	—	—	15	3	—
Hispanic ancestry.....	237	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic unspecified or not reported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestry reported.....	5 884	6 528	3 854	9 812	18 012	5 144	7 190	10	16	—	50	32	—
Arab.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
African.....	6	59	27	13	44	29	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	11	40	12	29	145	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
German.....	5	48	7	132	145	70	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
French.....	127	158	128	551	999	514	375	2	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	30	18	22	62	174	93	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German.....	791	688	555	1 557	15	978	1 722	—	6	—	15	10	—
Greek.....	68	149	30	28	228	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian.....	402	470	203	1 079	1 230	733	979	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian (including Hispanic origin groups).....	517	568	283	1 021	1 991	249	435	—	—	—	7	4	—
Japanese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	17	—	26	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish.....	—	391	208	429	864	196	277	—	—	—	3	—	—
Portuguese.....	429	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	98	133	6	9	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scandinavian.....	68	58	—	42	86	14	323	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish.....	8	14	12	121	163	21	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak.....	243	266	125	453	778	148	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovene.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	—	—	—	55	66	28	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	254	222	137	276	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (including Hispanic origin groups).....	36	36	78	130	150	48	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
White.....	16	11	6	123	178	57	15	2	—	—	—	—	—
White (including Hispanic origin groups).....	16	11	6	123	178	57	15	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestry.....	2 426	2 755	1 599	2 906	5 456	1 358	2 040	3	8	—	10	15	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Hispanic (Hispanic Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County					Allegheny city, Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA CMSA	Total	Allegheny city	Beaver Falls city	Tract 6043	Tract 6044	Tract 6045	Tract 6046	Tract 6047
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 242 798	186 093	186 093	13 374	10 487	2 931	679	4 155	3 932	1 677
Native	2 187 023	182 103	182 103	12 653	10 455	2 776	671	4 098	3 550	1 558
Foreign born	55 775	3 990	3 990	721	232	155	8	57	382	119
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	9 851	833	833	216	33	85	14	24	62	31
Persons 5 years and over	2 104 304	174 353	174 353	12 360	9 941	2 718	656	3 756	3 662	1 568
In linguistically isolated households	14 568	1 201	1 201	285	41	90	14	24	100	57
Speak a language other than English	121 830	10 163	10 163	1 661	540	394	71	204	734	258
Do not speak English "very well"	35 583	2 950	2 950	564	159	159	14	59	225	87
Speak Spanish	16 254	1 178	1 178	148	94	94	—	33	4	—
Do not speak English "very well"	4 906	290	290	4	53	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	1 054	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	8 510	126	126	10	27	—	—	—	10	—
Do not speak English "very well"	3 822	40	40	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Linguistically isolated	2 195	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	515 355	42 110	42 110	2 728	2 833	579	145	1 121	613	270
Preschool school	39 642	2 720	2 720	140	142	46	10	32	44	8
Elementary or high school	324 959	29 560	29 560	2 057	1 561	539	126	1 089	569	262
Public school	281 334	27 241	27 241	1 752	1 378	348	65	959	450	227
College	150 754	9 830	9 830	521	130	130	103	230	44	119
Public college	150 042	6 826	6 826	332	348	56	34	165	85	12
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 547 065	127 047	127 047	9 253	6 801	2 038	529	2 516	2 901	1 269
Less than 9th grade	134 411	11 434	11 434	1 258	875	167	65	476	372	178
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	217 781	20 651	20 651	2 006	1 399	278	126	658	587	271
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	595 890	53 929	53 929	3 513	2 851	805	136	932	1 174	466
Some college, no degree	215 403	17 765	17 765	401	740	321	138	422	328	192
Associate degree	91 406	8 328	8 328	390	323	118	9	152	55	58
Bachelor's degree	185 491	10 490	10 490	491	444	152	36	67	161	75
Graduate or professional degree	106 683	4 650	4 650	194	169	53	19	35	56	31
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.2	74.9	74.9	64.7	66.6	71.1	63.9	60.1	64.5	64.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	11.9	11.9	7.4	9.0	10.1	10.4	4.1	7.5	8.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	216	249	249	663	260	603	1 000	813	468	672
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 143	1 335	1 335	1 475	1 510	1 076	1 221	2 094	1 386	1 257
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 766	1 912	1 912	2 002	1 741	2 031	1 600	2 621	1 713	891
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 104 304	174 353	174 353	12 360	9 941	2 718	656	3 756	3 662	1 568
Same house	1 415 146	120 802	120 802	8 474	5 682	1 816	475	2 725	2 522	932
Different house in United States	678 438	53 138	53 138	3 872	4 175	895	181	1 031	1 140	625
Different city in this MSA/PMSA	138 120	10 163	10 163	1 661	540	394	71	204	734	258
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	384 825	35 956	35 956	3 148	2 639	730	169	874	877	498
Different MSA/PMSA	118 239	12 830	12 830	583	1 091	165	—	106	191	121
Not in an MSA/PMSA	37 251	4 352	4 352	14	18	12	51	7	6	7
Abroad	10 720	413	413	14	84	7	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 814 840	139 759	139 759	13 374	10 487	2 931	679	4 155	3 932	1 677
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 306 813	96 538	96 538	9 610	6 506	2 452	564	2 559	2 637	1 418
Rural population	427 958	46 334	46 334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	213 734	19 567	19 567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	6 535	954	954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Persons 16 years and over	956 154	74 530	74 530	3 978	3 525	1 026	216	834	1 296	606
Car, truck, or van	805 276	68 033	68 033	3 508	2 704	843	198	695	1 232	540
Drove alone	682 862	59 712	59 712	2 932	2 321	716	166	491	1 077	482
Carpooled	122 414	8 321	8 321	576	383	127	32	204	155	58
Public transportation (including taxicab)	75 995	1 035	1 035	162	79	61	18	45	16	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	73 322	1 009	1 009	145	74	55	18	45	3	22
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	1 939	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	48 535	3 725	3 725	207	734	100	—	65	12	30
Other means	6 540	515	515	41	12	—	—	29	6	—
Worked at home	19 808	1 722	1 722	96	60	22	—	—	8	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1 009	1 077	1 077	1 099	1 100	1 071	1 100	1 118	1 077	1 066
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.6	21.6	21.6	21.0	17.4	23.6	22.6	21.2	18.9	20.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	48 855	4 294	4 294	217	137	25	6	45	84	57
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	187 924	15 220	15 220	757	635	199	64	198	169	127
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	285 097	20 352	20 352	922	924	260	37	128	337	170
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	157 216	11 826	11 826	573	218	174	24	234	74	164
All other times	249 193	21 104	21 104	1 393	1 260	346	85	341	442	179
Worked in PMSA of residence										
Beaver Falls city	45 492	45 492	45 492	2 467	3 002	645	119	540	801	362
Allegheny city	4 622	4 622	4 622	45	1 510	—	—	25	6	150
Monaca borough	2 313	2 313	2 313	73	70	32	—	—	19	22
Ambridge borough	2 715	2 715	2 715	75	72	27	—	—	32	16
Rochester borough	2 157	2 157	2 157	118	108	15	—	—	15	15
Mudland borough	985	985	985	27	29	—	—	—	9	10
Remainder of Beaver County	28 863	28 863	28 863	935	1 146	242	61	195	277	161
Worked outside PMSA of residence										
Pittsburgh city	29 038	29 038	29 038	623	381	623	97	294	495	244
Coranopolis borough	4 526	4 526	4 526	288	84	95	23	53	73	44
Seawickley borough	1 565	1 565	1 565	138	22	33	11	43	19	19
Remainder of Allegheny County	13 795	13 795	13 795	935	218	619	63	139	380	134
Washington County	286	286	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	2 119	2 119	2 119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbiana County, OH	316	316	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Struthers-Warrenton, OH-MV MSA	304	304	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elwood City borough (on I)	1 004	1 004	1 004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle city	331	331	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	346	346	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zeneca borough	505	505	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	2 767	2 767	2 767	27	78	9	—	—	—	18
Worked elsewhere	1 632	1 632	1 632	26	65	11	—	15	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver Falls city, Beaver County					Remainder of Beaver County					
	Tract 6011	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6001.01	Tract 6001.02	Tract 6002	Tract 6003	Tract 6004	Tract 6005	Tract 6006.01	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	3 640	3 748	3 299	3 780	909	6 164	861	1 033	2 952	2 351	
Native	3 568	3 699	3 218	3 775	899	6 142	782	993	2 889	2 337	
Foreign born	72	79	81	5	10	22	79	40	63	14	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	11	22	—	—	—	—	16	15	10	3	
Persons 5 years and over	3 419	3 423	3 099	3 526	842	5 775	782	963	2 793	2 209	
In linguistically isolated households	207	131	202	58	6	159	31	20	10	17	
Speak a language other than English	207	131	202	58	6	159	31	20	10	17	
Do not speak English "very well"	87	44	28	5	—	40	59	52	30	13	
Speak Spanish	57	37	57	5	—	70	—	12	34	17	
Do not speak English "very well"	38	—	15	—	—	16	—	—	—	7	
Linguistically isolated	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 338	831	664	856	197	1 415	198	242	587	549	
Presprimary school	46	84	12	45	26	84	8	7	37	26	
Public school	20	64	12	33	18	51	7	31	20	20	
Elementary or high school	432	608	502	702	149	1 122	168	189	432	415	
College	860	339	131	109	22	209	22	46	118	108	
Public college	133	98	117	83	17	155	18	37	91	75	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	2 004	2 472	2 325	2 399	598	4 051	558	707	2 078	1 562	
Less than 9th grade	173	433	269	224	38	309	72	107	242	169	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	289	570	540	356	47	586	86	162	335	303	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	848	976	927	1 242	322	248	297	311	704	704	
Some college, no degree	284	276	180	293	78	652	44	68	236	185	
Associate degree	117	146	140	53	32	132	31	28	137	65	
Bachelor's degree	128	164	152	170	67	365	59	39	138	94	
Graduate or professional degree	125	27	17	101	14	101	22	6	59	42	
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.9	59.4	65.2	75.8	85.8	77.9	71.7	62.0	72.2	69.8	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	6.1	7.3	9.6	13.5	11.5	13.8	6.4	9.5	8.7	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	120	471	408	224	34	195	863	654	169	92	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 610	1 612	1 223	1 610	1 709	1 713	1 444	1 711	1 592	1 543	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 620	1 844	1 762	2 363	1 410	2 036	2 000	2 060	1 950	2 280	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	3 419	3 423	3 099	3 526	842	5 775	782	963	2 793	2 209	
Same house	1 743	2 074	1 865	2 540	482	577	579	724	2 044	1 565	
Different house in United States	1 676	1 293	1 206	968	263	1 293	203	239	734	642	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	818	858	963	373	144	783	100	177	429	422	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	858	440	275	68	222	31	24	282	57	57	
Different MSA/PMSA	246	160	39	354	51	288	72	38	23	163	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	56	28	18	2	—	—	—	15	2	
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	3 640	3 748	3 299	1 299	—	824	861	1 033	2 952	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 100	2 037	2 369	1 167	—	529	646	840	1 370	—	
Rural population	—	—	—	2 481	909	5 340	—	—	—	2 351	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	1 064	160	2 702	—	—	—	1 039	
On farms	—	—	—	58	68	70	—	—	—	64	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	1 533	1 081	1 011	1 568	406	2 620	281	355	1 110	921	
Car, truck, or van	1 018	901	785	1 424	367	2 461	281	355	1 023	833	
Drive alone	747	685	685	1 259	333	2 151	287	355	941	749	
Carpooled	129	154	100	165	34	310	56	32	82	84	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	13	29	37	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	13	29	37	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	422	146	166	46	5	60	21	24	25	39	
Other means	—	12	20	—	—	18	—	—	10	14	
Worked at home	80	5	11	78	34	81	9	2	31	34	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.05	1.04	1.06	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	18.6	18.1	20.5	23.1	21.6	16.2	21.2	25.9	23.0	
Departure time for work											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	27	84	26	62	21	157	17	12	60	83	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	218	243	181	403	52	552	67	54	267	217	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	318	318	478	378	104	578	50	87	265	215	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	266	163	144	199	72	440	34	53	150	141	
All other times	621	268	371	356	81	842	113	134	217	141	
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 278	884	840	621	146	1 510	56	73	833	674	
Beaver Falls city	320	407	389	261	801	364	—	221	677	99	
Altoona city	6	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	
Monaca borough	6	16	18	7	5	25	—	8	11	7	
Ambridge borough	23	41	23	6	—	26	—	—	32	7	
Rochester borough	34	64	20	22	1	65	—	—	—	3	
Midland borough	38	21	8	—	2	26	11	—	—	—	
Remainder of Beaver County	390	379	367	533	128	1 104	37	139	620	527	
Worked outside PMSA of residence	255	197	171	947	260	1 110	225	124	277	247	
Pittsburgh city	34	12	38	49	31	59	4	15	7	26	
Coraopolis borough	12	12	10	—	5	7	—	—	—	4	
Seneca City borough	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Remainder of Allegheny County	95	60	63	145	59	237	8	36	135	63	
Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Pittsburgh, PA MSA	—	—	13	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Columbiana County, OH	13	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Elwood City borough (pt.)	10	14	5	214	9	400	126	29	41	18	
New Castle city	14	7	6	44	38	32	18	11	18	13	
Remainder of Lawrence County	6	15	6	30	12	41	7	7	24	23	
Zelenople borough	—	34	12	77	46	48	12	7	14	18	
Remainder of Butler County	43	29	6	6	334	215	22	21	14	59	
Worked elsewhere	27	26	12	35	2	39	6	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con										
	Tract 6006.02	Tract 6007	Tract 6008	Tract 6009	Tract 6010	Tract 6014	Tract 6015	Tract 6016	Tract 6017	Tract 6018	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	2 931	6 988	1 321	1 589	3 662	3 805	3 431	1 720	3 728	6 862	
Native	2 914	6 919	1 300	1 564	3 617	3 762	3 387	1 711	3 694	6 823	
Foreign born	17	69	21	25	45	43	64	9	34	39	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	17	—	6	5	9	12	19	7	7	7	
Persons 5 years and over	2 778	6 598	1 268	1 479	3 463	3 578	3 148	1 599	3 489	6 385	
In linguistically isolated households	24	—	10	9	9	17	19	7	7	7	
Speak a language other than English	74	197	52	63	110	106	92	65	117	176	
Do not speak English "very well"	31	25	12	20	35	28	20	21	30	58	
Speak Spanish	2	31	—	15	5	5	20	10	18	48	
Do not speak English "very well"	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	33	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	677	1 620	319	408	798	812	851	378	895	1 690	
Preschool school	23	59	25	22	51	37	56	33	51	63	
Public school	—	17	19	11	30	21	37	27	51	43	
Elementary or high school	493	1 216	223	280	541	580	566	261	605	1 350	
Public school	486	1 172	209	241	580	542	529	259	576	1 295	
College	161	345	71	106	206	195	209	84	239	277	
Public college	117	269	54	90	121	165	167	58	156	248	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	2 029	4 834	903	1 023	2 665	2 613	2 183	1 148	2 493	4 466	
Less than 9th grade	183	269	116	67	128	238	208	173	175	404	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	291	495	105	227	135	227	217	218	210	468	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	748	1 878	404	438	1 204	1 164	1 016	534	1 087	2 252	
Some college, no degree	329	808	95	182	436	519	293	139	395	573	
Associate degree	175	346	45	79	129	179	154	33	150	271	
Bachelor's degree	201	740	42	96	382	105	156	37	280	212	
Graduate or professional degree	102	298	15	26	159	41	31	22	88	106	
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	84.2	66.6	80.3	86.7	76.8	75.6	66.6	80.2	76.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.9	21.5	6.3	11.9	20.3	5.6	8.6	5.1	14.8	7.1	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	174	23	269	384	115	418	421	296	175	123	
Children ever born per 1 000 women 25 to 34 years	1 321	864	1 804	1 143	1 031	1 248	1 372	1 561	1 415	1 241	
Children ever born per 1 000 women 35 to 44 years	1 932	1 973	1 736	1 810	1 820	1 603	2 375	1 719	2 007	1 946	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	2 778	6 598	1 268	1 479	3 463	3 578	3 148	1 599	3 489	6 385	
Same house	1 812	4 742	904	875	2 410	2 186	1 815	1 020	2 574	5 058	
Different house in United States	966	1 856	342	601	1 045	1 377	1 333	477	915	1 327	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	768	1 148	276	404	760	1 061	1 085	378	681	788	
Different MSA/PMSA	100	534	34	166	200	264	125	83	108	287	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	98	174	32	31	85	52	123	10	126	252	
Abroad	—	—	2	3	8	15	—	2	—	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	—	5 690	1 321	1 589	3 662	3 805	3 451	1 720	3 728	6 862	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	3 893	950	944	3 002	2 857	2 051	1 345	800	482	
Rural population	2 931	1 298	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 955	6 117	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 049	699	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 375	2 572	
On farms	53	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	205	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Persons 16 years and over	1 318	3 104	505	705	1 579	1 506	1 219	679	1 500	3 116	
Car, truck, or van	1 218	2 921	483	676	1 507	1 402	1 100	645	1 443	2 881	
Drove alone	1 070	2 594	401	571	1 357	1 307	929	568	1 294	2 322	
Carpooled	148	337	82	105	150	95	171	77	149	359	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	40	—	11	18	3	4	—	—	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	40	—	—	11	18	3	—	—	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	30	47	6	20	11	61	89	15	17	46	
Other means	48	46	7	—	—	14	5	8	—	28	
Worked at home	30	46	7	—	—	14	5	8	—	28	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1 037	1 037	110	1 09	1 06	1 04	1 10	1 07	1 06	1 07	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.5	23.0	19.4	20.7	18.7	20.1	18.6	21.1	22.5	23.0	
Departure time for work:											
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	66	153	19	32	47	106	42	31	82	184	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	263	509	71	141	244	231	254	189	320	839	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	375	923	181	181	454	381	264	137	444	772	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	288	639	60	323	277	277	94	245	404	668	
All other times	300	840	165	222	459	500	387	218	382	701	
Worked in PMSA of residence											
Beaver Falls city	978	2 235	401	520	1 249	1 179	942	511	1 125	1 436	
Alpena city	135	496	114	151	321	182	80	29	140	31	
Monaca borough	21	89	16	13	24	40	57	22	36	60	
Ambridge borough	—	17	8	3	10	15	24	14	16	42	
Rochester borough	24	39	13	106	16	89	55	75	49	116	
Madison borough	13	7	—	—	17	5	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Beaver County	765	1 558	239	332	748	829	708	383	810	1 152	
Worked outside PMSA of residence	360	869	104	330	327	277	168	77	375	1 680	
Pittsburgh city	34	124	7	59	38	33	55	30	55	105	
Carrolltown borough	—	28	13	11	13	11	13	4	7	19	
Swackville borough	—	25	6	15	17	17	17	4	—	—	
Remainder of Allegheny County	118	429	29	95	152	135	132	77	178	595	
Washington County	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	20	17	—	2	6	8	—	4	7	8	
Columbiana County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	—	26	—	—	15	7	—	6	21	—	
Elwood City borough (pt)	19	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
New Castle city	—	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Lawrence County	26	8	2	2	6	19	—	5	19	205	
Zelenogorsk borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	
Remainder of Butler County	31	33	13	12	29	34	18	5	42	532	
Worked elsewhere	50	138	18	13	45	14	44	10	33	151	

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
											Tract 6019	Tract 6020	Tract 6021	Tract 6022	Tract 6023	Tract 6024	Tract 6025	Tract 6026	Tract 6027.01	Tract 6027.02
PLACE OF BIRTH																				
All persons											3 247	677	4 156	746	2 627	2 401	1 700	7 489	2 103	
Native											3 216	669	4 077	736	2 608	2 359	1 683	7 296	2 078	
Foreign born											31	8	79	10	19	42	17	193	25	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH																				
Linguistically isolated households											10	2	43	3	7	—	8	17	4	
Persons 5 years and over											3 034	634	3 903	712	2 484	2 292	1 637	7 103	1 972	
In linguistically isolated households											43	4	43	3	7	—	10	30	6	
Speak a language other than English											73	18	231	23	47	37	48	46	73	
Do not speak English "very well"											14	9	127	8	12	11	14	124	19	
Speak Spanish											9	—	20	—	12	11	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"											—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated											—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language											—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	
Do not speak English "very well"											—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Linguistically isolated											—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL																				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school											631	140	953	173	587	509	240	1 709	496	
Preprimary school											84	12	59	3	83	51	11	171	35	
Public school											79	7	37	3	22	33	3	118	26	
Elementary or high school											452	90	690	123	365	292	184	1 237	347	
Public school											371	66	640	114	350	242	176	1 113	347	
College											95	38	204	17	139	166	45	301	97	
Public college											46	36	145	31	98	133	32	219	68	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																				
Persons 25 years and over											2 252	470	2 805	510	1 869	1 761	1 331	5 316	1 437	
Less than 9th grade											188	61	428	39	72	78	91	476	77	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma											289	92	538	97	132	171	96	401	180	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)											1 071	215	1 038	192	573	600	403	1 876	513	
Some college, no degree											346	48	416	92	352	376	176	828	258	
Associate degree											114	23	188	30	125	123	79	613	107	
Bachelor's degree											163	22	225	29	420	260	92	401	110	
Graduate or professional degree											81	9	72	31	195	153	34	736	116	
Percent high school graduate or higher											78.8	67.4	65.6	73.3	89.1	85.9	75.4	76.7	82.2	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher											10.8	6.6	7.0	11.8	32.9	23.5	9.5	19.7	12.7	
FERTILITY																				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years											181	333	350	296	113	131	286	109	121	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years											1 523	1 559	1 438	1 455	778	1 313	1 019	1 349	1 220	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years											1 605	1 775	2 045	1 586	1 937	1 466	1 465	2 069	2 094	
RESIDENCE IN 1985																				
Persons 5 years and over											3 034	634	3 903	712	2 484	2 292	1 637	7 103	1 972	
Same house											2 306	473	2 451	476	1 451	1 492	1 160	4 701	1 466	
Different house in United States											728	161	1 441	229	1 030	800	477	2 396	506	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA											—	—	—	184	733	608	396	1 644	335	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA											576	133	1 231	38	237	157	65	593	116	
Different MSA/PMSA											146	19	195	38	237	157	65	593	116	
Not in an MSA/PMSA											6	15	9	7	60	35	16	159	55	
Abroad											—	—	11	7	3	—	—	6	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE																				
Urban population											2 549	677	4 156	746	2 627	2 401	1 700	7 489	2 103	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre											1 779	465	2 793	579	1 644	1 892	687	1 371	15	
Rural population											698	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 753	2 078	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre											424	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 955	1 274	
On farms											—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	
JOURNEY TO WORK																				
Workers 16 years and over											1 381	269	1 530	333	1 058	909	716	2 953	860	
Car, truck, or van											1 324	251	1 348	291	914	828	643	2 796	828	
Drive alone											1 188	217	1 148	245	853	695	557	2 489	731	
Carpooled											136	34	200	46	61	133	86	307	97	
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)											1	—	4	19	19	19	8	16	5	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car											6	4	—	4	19	19	8	16	5	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat											—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked											13	12	130	36	98	62	53	66	17	
Other means											—	—	14	—	—	—	—	2	18	
Worked at home											31	2	38	2	14	—	10	57	8	
Persons per car, truck, or van											1.06	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.04	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.07	
Mean travel time for work (minutes)											20.3	18.9	18.7	17.6	18.5	18.1	20.6	18.1	20.2	
Departure time for work																				
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.											99	24	68	4	30	36	35	76	38	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.											276	62	392	69	222	210	141	600	225	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.											258	49	347	47	275	292	208	903	260	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.											254	42	317	47	256	157	137	524	95	
All other times											363	70	368	145	263	214	183	826	284	
Worked in PMSA of residence											1 048	206	1 041	260	767	685	541	2 063	644	
Beaver Falls city											78	15	10	49	40	49	25	142	2	
Allegheny city											43	8	38	3	24	24	21	53	24	
Monaca borough											53	18	70	3	18	24	26	65	23	
Ambridge borough											40	6	36	7	12	4	4	41	9	
Rochester borough											228	39	305	22	17	41	20	164	18	
Midland borough											25	2	6	—	—	—	3	22	70	
Remainder of Beaver County											583	118	556	215	640	559	442	1 576	498	
Worked outside PMSA of residence											333	63	489	73	291	224	175	890	216	
Pittsburgh city											36	7	112	12	66	55	14	125	39	
Coraopolis borough											3	—	66	3	12	8	—	43	11	
Sewickley borough											14	5	14	3	12	—	10	58	119	
Remainder of Allegheny County											175	36	17	42	146	71	123	533	119	
Washington County											6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Remainder of Pittsburgh, PA PMSA											12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Columbiana County, OH											—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	3	
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA											—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	3	
Elwood City borough (pt.)											—	—	—	—	6	1	—	7	2	
New Castle city											—	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	3	
Remainder of Lawrence County											18	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	5	
Zelenople borough											—	—	—	—	9	29	2	22	5	
Remainder of Butler County											36	8	74	2	20	22	15	79	21	
Worked elsewhere											27	4	47	2	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6027.02	Tract 6028	Tract 6029	Tract 6030	Tract 6031	Tract 6032	Tract 6033	Tract 6034	Tract 6035	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 916	3 310	3 218	3 425	594	10 695	4 468	2 271	1 909	
Native	3 889	3 175	3 191	3 420	590	10 414	4 324	2 202	1 885	
Foreign born	27	135	27	5	4	281	144	69	24	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	23	7	6	—	15	19	18	4	
Persons 5 years and over	3 684	3 101	2 980	3 158	572	10 051	4 163	2 159	1 775	
In linguistically isolated households	—	32	14	14	—	22	24	7	—	
Speak a language other than English	96	343	64	158	18	583	278	174	86	
Do not speak English "very well"	28	88	31	37	—	116	98	42	—	
Speak Spanish	35	47	18	5	9	117	24	29	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	5	3	—	5	—	16	18	5	2	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	4	2	—	—	17	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 043	678	881	760	189	2 681	965	632	466	
Preprimary school	55	74	62	63	—	233	62	33	26	
Public school	44	43	22	49	—	123	17	33	15	
Elementary or high school	758	455	654	573	128	1 690	640	287	379	
Public school	715	428	637	544	122	1 575	577	248	366	
College	237	149	165	124	61	758	263	312	61	
Public college	175	143	124	52	52	585	222	305	54	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 585	2 341	2 041	2 201	379	7 239	3 011	1 407	1 223	
Less than 9th grade	282	237	145	331	279	145	231	113	136	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	458	544	293	260	47	982	501	260	210	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 091	1 022	1 001	1 109	186	2 692	1 339	639	598	
Some college, no degree	380	302	262	248	53	1 134	440	166	146	
Associate degree	186	79	164	240	34	753	248	106	66	
Bachelor's degree	141	104	104	125	33	881	125	86	49	
Graduate or professional degree	107	53	45	74	3	466	79	37	18	
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.4	66.6	77.2	81.6	81.5	81.9	74.1	73.5	71.7	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.3	6.7	7.3	9.0	9.3	18.6	6.8	8.7	5.5	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	1 284	653	207	518	184	119	195	226	336	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 289	1 851	1 409	1 647	1 167	1 145	1 134	1 286	1 748	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 036	1 602	2 375	1 770	2 231	1 912	2 056	2 469	2 031	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 684	3 101	2 980	3 158	572	10 051	4 163	2 159	1 775	
Same house	2 709	2 114	2 044	2 042	405	6 975	3 073	1 873	1 098	
Different house in United States	975	987	936	1 090	167	3 057	1 090	249	677	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	720	684	507	688	129	2 111	954	576	522	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	163	161	307	344	35	813	101	273	101	
Outside MSA/PMSA	92	142	122	133	13	133	35	37	54	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	26	—	19	—	—	—	
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 866	3 310	—	—	90	10 286	4 468	2 271	1 909	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 655	2 076	—	—	64	7 789	3 387	1 534	1 587	
Rural population	70	—	3 218	3 425	704	409	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	70	—	1 128	1 074	152	126	—	—	—	
On farms	—	—	77	70	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Persons 16 years and over	1 617	890	1 359	1 468	291	5 012	1 752	843	727	
Car, truck, or van	1 499	817	1 319	1 351	277	4 780	1 650	833	643	
Drive alone	1 304	698	1 139	1 226	246	4 354	1 436	735	526	
Carpooled	195	119	180	125	31	426	214	78	117	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	—	—	—	—	16	13	12	36	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	—	—	—	—	16	13	12	36	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	35	73	23	10	6	94	63	140	27	
Other means	20	—	—	11	21	33	10	8	—	
Worked at home	57	17	96	8	3	101	16	25	13	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.4	21.9	27.8	22.2	19.4	20.5	19.1	15.8	19.4	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	119	48	151	82	22	262	169	57	30	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	339	170	274	362	62	934	410	185	181	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	390	251	415	339	74	1 402	534	134	183	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	167	164	161	168	23	799	291	153	94	
All other times	225	257	361	421	92	1 331	464	289	226	
Worked in PMSA of residence										
Beaver Falls city	1 254	654	724	986	204	3 049	1 278	636	473	
Allegheny city	40	7	—	48	4	44	39	22	32	
Monaca borough	33	11	78	37	23	322	386	260	69	
Ambridge borough	10	12	12	26	4	25	24	15	4	
Rochester borough	7	—	2	6	—	65	39	71	13	
Midford borough	357	242	19	22	5	48	14	5	—	
Remainder of Beaver County	857	365	554	760	141	2 059	690	242	331	
Worked outside PMSA of residence	363	236	635	482	87	963	474	207	254	
Pittsburgh city	40	61	70	53	5	369	100	201	36	
Coraopolis borough	14	9	59	5	19	34	34	6	—	
Sewickley borough	179	—	12	8	16	80	16	12	14	
Remainder of Allegheny County	6	115	327	298	48	1 090	259	137	101	
Washington County	6	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	2	
Remainder of Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	3	—	—	6	—	37	6	—	—	
Columbiana County, OH	63	10	51	5	2	9	—	—	—	
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	12	16	65	22	—	—	10	—	—	
Elwood City borough (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
New Castle city	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	
Zelenople borough	—	—	—	7	—	11	—	5	83	
Remainder of Butler County	—	—	—	5	4	86	28	8	10	
Worked elsewhere	59	12	51	16	4	96	21	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.

	Tract 6036	Tract 6037	Tract 6038	Tract 6039	Tract 6040	Tract 6041.98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 373	5 074	9 519	3 745	2 942	3 264	1 927	4 906	9 006
Native	2 327	4 969	9 356	3 614	2 844	3 082	1 837	4 798	8 713
Foreign born	46	105	163	131	98	182	90	108	293
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	8	17	7	22	79	60	30	18	24
Persons 5 years and over	2 283	4 821	8 811	3 572	2 735	3 052	1 852	4 649	8 465
In linguistically isolated households	8	59	15	40	121	60	43	30	41
Speak a language other than English	90	338	337	501	321	428	248	335	754
Do not speak English "very well"	14	111	58	125	137	119	66	82	210
Speak Spanish	25	121	11	7	18	10	42	68	29
Do not speak English "very well"	8	10	—	—	—	—	6	29	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	566	940	2 295	742	563	574	326	1 054	1 677
Preparatory school	18	59	209	52	14	27	9	33	97
Public school	6	43	117	40	27	9	3	70	5
Elementary or high school	414	661	1 638	496	418	415	192	710	1 136
Public school	358	608	1 447	443	411	356	175	636	1 095
College	134	220	448	194	131	132	125	311	444
Public college	104	177	300	146	110	97	84	179	287
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 673	3 703	6 331	2 860	2 033	2 336	1 518	3 567	6 596
Less than 9th grade	153	297	338	312	238	327	142	329	456
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	287	673	807	518	451	516	246	561	761
High school graduate (includes equivalent)	742	1 571	2 835	1 072	902	1 018	508	1 562	2 617
Some college, no degree	259	510	675	373	209	255	123	414	679
Associate degree	68	216	610	131	75	61	251	466	686
Bachelor's degree	112	260	741	267	123	153	153	243	645
Graduate or professional degree	52	176	325	87	35	37	61	84	252
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.7	73.8	81.9	71.0	66.1	63.9	61.1	71.6	78.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.8	11.8	16.8	12.4	7.8	6.8	14.1	9.2	13.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	68	120	157	142	317	301	400	253	243
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 480	1 080	1 413	1 043	1 315	1 245	871	883	1 244
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 968	1 536	1 966	1 584	1 604	1 640	1 360	1 740	1 728
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 283	4 821	8 811	3 572	2 735	3 052	1 852	4 649	8 465
Same house	1 630	3 303	6 303	2 698	1 865	1 957	1 229	3 440	6 089
Officient house in United States	1 633	3 403	2 485	874	865	1 082	602	1 229	2 357
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	444	780	1 187	538	589	785	490	810	1 423
Officient MSA/PMSA	154	498	973	284	264	269	106	387	843
Not in an MSA/PMSA	55	125	325	52	12	28	6	32	91
Abroad	—	58	23	—	5	13	21	—	19
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 373	5 074	9 519	3 745	2 942	3 264	1 927	4 906	8 165
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 025	3 252	6 035	3 227	1 858	1 956	1 176	4 062	6 588
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	956	2 182	4 339	1 382	934	1 173	735	2 031	4 120
Car, truck, or van	832	1 962	4 094	1 297	879	1 071	671	1 925	3 918
Drove alone	1 638	3 586	7 111	2 494	1 604	1 812	1 086	2 599	5 074
Carpooled	62	324	508	130	168	177	49	239	346
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	79	97	38	22	84	58	48	69
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	86	84	29	23	33	192	187	33	60
Other means	8	57	119	18	6	12	29	17	10
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.06	1.12	1.13	1.06	1.07	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	24.5	26.1	21.7	22.6	20.7	17.6	22.4	19.9
Departure time for work									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	51	134	361	78	64	73	71	116	230
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	185	357	898	268	259	291	172	399	704
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	284	621	1 294	467	310	340	184	704	1 302
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	106	313	699	230	137	165	141	287	573
All other times	306	709	968	321	223	232	238	508	1 048
Worked in PMSA of residence	524	1 037	1 588	758	395	461	477	1 015	1 671
Beaver Falls city	13	32	29	8	—	—	9	6	17
Altoona city	24	32	71	33	17	26	45	333	508
Monaca borough	14	22	11	11	—	—	32	6	72
Ambridge borough	34	248	404	374	249	317	300	59	52
Rochester borough	24	21	32	40	6	13	6	27	24
Midland borough	—	7	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Beaver County	415	675	990	292	117	105	111	558	980
Worked outside PMSA of residence	432	1 145	2 751	624	539	712	258	1 016	2 457
Pittsburgh city	78	286	540	101	132	110	157	373	709
Coraopolis borough	26	45	86	23	42	66	73	179	319
Seneca City borough	36	108	182	86	85	182	98	288	1 054
Remainder of Allegheny County	177	582	1 204	392	267	356	267	586	1 366
Washington County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Washington County	—	16	25	10	—	—	—	16	—
Columbiana County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	16	15
Ellwood City borough (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle city	—	—	9	5	16	—	8	—	12
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Zelenogor borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	42	91	537	74	11	29	16	6	30
	35	17	74	14	—	5	38	95	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.							
	Tract 6050.01	Tract 6050.02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055	Tract 6056
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 573	3 590	5	8	—	25	16	—
Native	2 543	3 538	5	8	—	25	16	—
Foreign born	30	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 374	3 299	5	8	—	21	16	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	52	68	—	—	—	3	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 5 years and over enrolled in school	683	897	—	—	—	7	—	—
Preprimary school	55	91	—	—	—	4	—	—
Public school	31	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	499	690	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	478	634	—	—	—	—	—	—
College	129	116	—	—	—	3	—	—
Public college	103	75	—	—	—	3	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 640	2 198	5	8	—	21	16	—
Less than 9th grade	126	226	—	—	—	12	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	289	—	—	—	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	784	1 048	5	8	—	6	4	—
Some college, no degree	177	302	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associate degree	149	165	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	81	124	—	—	—	3	12	—
Graduate or professional degree	43	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.2	76.6	100.0	100.0	—	42.9	100.0	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	7.7	—	—	—	14.3	75.0	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	158	213	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 310	1 594	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 328	2 093	—	—	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 374	3 299	5	8	—	21	16	—
Some house	1 836	2 506	5	8	—	18	16	—
Different house in United States	538	793	—	—	—	3	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	288	324	—	—	—	3	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	226	462	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	24	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	5	8	—	25	16	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	5	8	—	25	12	—
Rural population	2 573	3 590	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	758	520	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	50	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 097	1 490	3	8	—	6	3	—
Car, truck, or van	1 025	1 377	3	8	—	6	3	—
One alone	926	1 205	6	3	—	8	3	—
Carpooled	99	172	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	21	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	21	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	30	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.07	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.6	31.0	25.0	10.0	—	18.5	5.0	—
Departure time for work								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	86	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	298	293	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	309	357	3	—	—	3	3	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	109	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other times	274	439	—	8	—	—	—	—
Worked in PMSA of residence	417	514	—	—	—	6	—	—
Beaver Falls city	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—
Aliquippa city	69	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitou borough	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambridge borough	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester borough	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland borough	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Beaver County	289	426	—	—	—	6	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	680	976	3	8	—	—	3	—
Pittsburgh city	140	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cenotaphis borough	67	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewickley borough	26	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Allegheny County	361	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington County	25	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbiana County, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stonewille-Warrenton, OH-WV MSA	27	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elwood City borough (pt.)	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
New Castle city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zelenople borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Butler County	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	7	55	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County			Allequippa city, Beaver County						
			Total	Allequippa city	Beaver Falls city	Tract 6043	Tract 6044	Tract 6045	Tract 6046	Tract 6047		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	1 807 411	147 368	147 368	10 566	8 533	2 334	554	3 049	3 234	1 395		
In labor force	1 048 201	82 722	82 722	4 377	4 262	1 178	255	1 172	1 441	691		
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.0	56.1	56.1	41.4	49.9	50.5	46.0	38.4	44.6	49.5		
Civilian labor force	1 045 916	82 544	82 544	4 721	4 544	1 164	255	1 164	1 441	683		
Employed	972 290	75 901	75 901	4 038	3 708	1 059	216	841	1 324	598		
Unemployed	73 626	6 643	6 643	683	548	119	39	323	117	85		
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	8.0	8.0	14.5	12.9	10.1	15.3	27.7	8.1	12.4		
Not in labor force	759 210	64 646	64 646	5 825	4 271	1 154	299	1 877	1 793	704		
Institutionalized persons	26 672	1 834	1 834	22	186	22	36	—	—	—		
Enrolled in school	96 661	7 317	7 317	586	616	94	36	278	140	38		
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	332 289	27 459	27 459	2 683	1 806	544	156	651	891	441		
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	771 132	78 601	78 601	5 988	4 272	1 223	287	1 551	1 847	729		
In labor force	475 289	37 039	37 039	2 324	2 046	565	107	720	610	322		
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.9	47.1	47.1	39.5	42.7	46.2	37.3	34.8	39.0	41.9		
Civilian labor force	475 069	37 033	37 033	2 324	2 046	565	107	720	610	322		
Employed	446 654	34 616	34 616	2 130	1 828	542	91	517	685	295		
Unemployed	28 415	2 417	2 417	194	218	23	16	93	35	27		
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	6.5	6.5	8.3	10.7	4.1	15.0	15.2	4.9	8.4		
With own children under 6 years	118 887	9 961	9 961	811	535	192	40	246	232	101		
In labor force	61 313	4 969	4 969	424	249	128	20	76	130	70		
With own children 6 to 17 years only	141 925	12 922	12 922	812	655	140	36	370	206	60		
In labor force	96 164	8 452	8 452	428	455	71	16	171	123	47		
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	162 802	13 849	13 849	1 125	863	230	41	409	321	124		
All parents present in household in labor force	78 885	6 450	6 450	574	403	140	25	142	181	86		
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	313 394	28 364	28 364	1 891	1 425	429	84	761	432	185		
All parents present in household in labor force	169 444	16 332	16 332	936	728	202	41	217	284	127		
Persons 16 to 19 years	115 886	9 755	9 755	622	743	145	—	282	125	70		
Not enrolled in school	21 268	1 911	1 911	70	131	38	—	17	10	5		
Unemployed or not in labor force	9 784	834	834	81	84	1	—	5	—	—		
Not high school graduate	8 114	697	697	25	100	20	—	—	—	—		
Employed	2 480	204	204	20	27	—	—	—	—	—		
Unemployed	1 462	87	87	28	5	—	—	—	—	—		
Not in labor force	4 166	406	406	20	45	15	—	5	—	—		
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES												
Employed persons 16 years and over	972 290	75 901	75 901	4 038	3 708	1 059	216	841	1 324	598		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	116 636	7 095	7 095	391	231	129	36	35	129	62		
Professional specialty occupations	149 594	8 860	8 860	406	306	117	12	94	54	28		
Technical and related support occupations	41 583	4 149	4 149	129	23	—	—	18	73	35		
Sales occupations	120 998	8 396	8 396	386	302	123	34	150	163	136		
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	166 387	12 838	12 838	681	530	190	46	86	222	86		
Private household occupations	15 740	1 417	1 417	136	79	33	5	24	48	26		
Protective service occupations	120 422	10 854	10 854	936	783	175	31	292	147	101		
Service occupations, except protective and household	91 887	8 867	8 867	35	7	—	—	15	6	12		
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	103 178	9 520	9 520	336	311	102	12	20	151	53		
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	46 114	4 967	4 967	243	312	36	20	109	40	38		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	37 649	3 718	3 718	149	60	8	18	35	28	35		
Transportation and material moving occupations	40 377	4 168	4 168	169	260	59	12	19	61	18		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58 058	4 809	4 809	215	152	96	6	18	58	37		
Construction	141 719	12 344	12 344	474	572	154	31	152	89	48		
Manufacturing	92 344	9 524	9 524	388	297	102	14	141	61	37		
Wholesale and retail trade	229 977	17 595	17 595	1 049	891	220	65	248	379	137		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67 353	3 909	3 909	236	85	91	24	13	48	68		
Business and repair services	46 317	3 658	3 658	119	68	65	32	75	86	30		
Professional and related services	265 715	17 905	17 905	958	1 349	255	21	213	293	176		
CLASS OF WORKER												
Employed persons 16 years and over	972 290	75 901	75 901	4 038	3 708	1 059	216	841	1 324	598		
Private wage and salary workers	811 991	63 934	63 934	3 241	3 238	870	179	666	1 029	497		
Government workers	100 844	7 257	7 257	507	335	131	23	148	130	75		
Self-employed workers	55 448	4 497	4 497	249	117	58	6	109	29	16		
WORK STATUS IN 1989												
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 122 225	87 648	87 648	5 073	4 568	1 273	262	1 247	1 588	703		
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	845 276	64 113	64 113	3 625	2 957	907	179	1 127	1 352	577		
40 to 52 weeks	615 325	45 600	45 600	2 584	1 891	622	142	702	900	425		
40 to 49 weeks	85 476	6 657	6 657	442	343	112	24	102	130	74		
20 to 39 weeks	52 639	4 372	4 372	273	182	59	22	109	62	38		
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	141 410	12 204	12 204	691	852	179	35	207	214	56		
DISABILITY												
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 406 248	115 150	115 150	7 647	6 401	1 720	391	2 364	2 644	908		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63 050	5 264	5 264	585	380	148	12	184	157	84		
With a mobility limitation	33 095	2 633	2 633	309	192	84	6	127	73	39		
In labor force	35 394	3 356	3 356	371	229	17	—	—	—	—		
With a self-care limitation	44 161	3 715	3 715	371	279	91	6	95	109	70		
With a work disability	122 979	10 522	10 522	1 006	786	229	42	249	249	65		
In labor force	29 294	3 156	3 156	210	171	44	12	67	69	18		
Prevented from working	70 241	6 104	6 104	708	509	149	30	336	163	30		
No work disability	1 283 269	104 628	104 628	6 641	5 615	1 491	349	1 943	2 015	843		
In labor force	971 856	77 100	77 100	4 363	3 923	1 086	243	1 071	1 305	638		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	372 206	30 206	30 206	2 881	1 940	592	163	677	970	479		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79 729	6 439	6 439	543	380	157	31	208	208	140		
With a mobility limitation	59 329	4 430	4 430	513	453	126	24	178	126	91		
With a self-care limitation	47 742	3 951	3 951	477	300	107	7	142	130	49		
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989												
No workers	113 379	10 753	10 753	1 237	789	184	60	423	418	152		
Mean family income (dollars)	18 811	17 096	17 096	13 842	11 028	15 354	18 288	9 849	15 035	18 108		
1 worker	186 857	16 199	16 199	1 196	791	202	69	396	374	155		
Mean family income (dollars)	36 038	30 638	30 638	23 331	19 810	29 405	20 514	15 193	28 184	23 797		
2 or more workers	317 900	26 211	26 211	1 376	862	1 171	211	1 062	1 062	197		
Mean family income (dollars)	51 303	43 998	43 998	34 678	35 854	36 037	31 392	30 926	39 527	36 918		

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver Falls city, Beaver County			Remainder of Beaver County							
	Tract 6011	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6001.01	Tract 6001.02	Tract 6002	Tract 6003	Tract 6004	Tract 6005	Tract 6006.01	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	3 006	2 867	2 640	2 829	686	4 766	648	806	2 403	1 815	
In labor force	1 677	1 574	1 261	1 481	436	2 925	340	391	1 234	1 021	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.8	46.2	47.4	59.4	63.6	61.4	52.5	48.5	51.4	56.3	
Civilian labor force	1 677	1 524	1 255	1 681	433	2 925	340	391	1 201	949	
Employed	1 113	1 035	1 035	1 596	415	2 691	292	358	1 101	847	
Unemployed	117	211	220	85	18	234	48	33	100	100	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	15.9	17.5	5.1	4.2	8.0	14.1	9.8	9.1	10.5	
Net in labor force	1 329	1 349	1 399	250	184	2 641	308	415	1 169	794	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	332	129	155	96	30	168	38	69	115	102	
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not in labor force	528	689	589	416	101	333	131	193	511	292	
Females 16 years and over	1 613	1 655	1 529	1 413	347	2 422	333	427	1 267	935	
In labor force	808	642	596	885	177	1 271	147	164	541	402	
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.1	38.8	39.0	48.5	51.0	50.4	44.1	38.4	42.7	43.0	
Civilian labor force	808	642	596	885	177	1 271	147	164	541	402	
Employed	527	490	459	627	116	1 126	128	157	489	384	
Unemployed	34	115	69	26	7	95	19	7	52	18	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	17.9	11.6	3.8	4.0	7.8	12.9	4.3	9.6	4.5	
With own children under 6 years	169	239	127	173	58	380	56	55	146	130	
In labor force	65	125	55	67	27	202	21	45	20	40	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	182	253	220	366	59	483	49	81	189	175	
In labor force	130	170	155	236	41	323	40	45	143	107	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	279	387	197	292	90	464	88	83	171	181	
All parents present in household in labor force	114	204	84	85	42	217	24	29	72	61	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	408	343	474	740	154	1 109	157	164	277	403	
All parents present in household in labor force	317	269	370	669	97	659	139	79	239	205	
Persons 16 to 17 years	367	191	165	182	34	374	52	54	139	123	
Not enrolled in school	33	43	55	59	9	71	10	7	24	26	
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	8	40	—	—	36	—	—	4	14	
Net high school graduate	22	37	41	19	—	28	—	6	14	6	
Employed	14	8	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed	8	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	—	29	16	7	—	28	—	4	14	6	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 560	1 113	1 035	1 596	415	2 691	292	358	1 101	949	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	127	36	68	160	45	255	44	31	118	54	
Professional specialty occupations	117	117	91	206	41	206	22	31	151	112	
Technicians and related support occupations	106	106	106	17	15	6	8	8	59	22	
Sales occupations	157	66	79	164	44	383	39	43	113	74	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	357	208	155	422	82	382	42	53	128	101	
Private household occupations	7	8	—	—	—	16	—	7	7	11	
Protective service occupations	52	14	13	12	2	86	—	4	—	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	317	249	217	345	411	241	55	67	133	142	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	18	8	57	43	67	—	—	19	34	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	80	109	122	242	75	366	19	21	72	90	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	102	76	134	39	180	39	18	21	71	87	
Transportation and material moving occupations	42	29	30	99	26	133	17	28	47	86	
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	80	109	71	151	13	151	21	14	47	67	
Construction	43	54	35	103	36	407	21	12	87	73	
Manufacturing	141	175	256	449	79	449	25	55	251	225	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	113	80	54	103	29	263	9	32	141	102	
Wholesale and retail trade	335	273	283	417	77	690	106	70	203	196	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	23	24	86	38	152	6	13	68	23	
Business and repair services	81	21	17	67	25	106	53	19	16	45	
Professional and related services	709	340	300	246	74	656	68	77	265	182	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 560	1 113	1 035	1 596	415	2 691	292	358	1 101	949	
Private wage and salary workers	1 385	979	874	1 340	332	2 216	289	344	984	781	
Government workers	120	91	124	120	18	148	23	39	99	80	
Local government workers	94	64	91	75	24	119	23	73	51	50	
Self-employed workers	37	43	37	119	43	276	45	30	113	86	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 998	1 373	1 197	1 752	459	3 052	359	418	1 336	1 067	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 144	942	871	1 343	339	2 097	276	296	941	807	
50 to 52 weeks	640	575	676	999	229	1 474	155	217	685	544	
40 to 49 weeks	115	144	84	157	84	266	45	30	82	30	
27 to 30 weeks	58	48	54	105	28	134	51	19	70	69	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	479	200	173	202	71	559	55	52	158	123	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 442	2 120	1 839	2 394	567	3 979	494	598	1 620	1 501	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	136	120	89	124	159	213	124	18	100	108	
With a mobility limitation	62	57	71	41	16	71	6	12	49	47	
In labor force	6	9	7	4	2	15	—	—	5	—	
With a self-care limitation	197	353	236	248	45	329	47	59	190	140	
With a work disability	137	26	108	61	16	123	21	30	21	35	
Prevented from working	196	167	180	167	123	205	31	31	144	86	
No work disability	2 245	1 767	1 603	2 146	522	3 650	447	530	1 630	1 361	
In labor force	1 615	1 168	1 210	1 601	402	2 783	304	351	1 163	964	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	564	747	629	435	116	724	154	217	552	314	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	134	58	58	16	177	39	15	102	46	
With a self-care limitation	254	378	53	103	11	125	15	30	84	46	
With a mobility limitation	37	186	77	41	10	83	8	26	47	25	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	202	304	283	211	49	276	60	85	223	127	
Mean family income (dollars)	14 184	8 411	11 586	14 684	20 677	19 267	9 471	19 442	13 913	12 310	
1 worker	215	342	234	307	79	274	76	289	47	123	
Mean family income (dollars)	23 817	16 462	29 944	30 728	91 362	28 323	26 215	22 935	26 530	32 803	
2 or more workers	440	313	332	571	131	1 049	108	116	40	84	
Mean family income (dollars)	36 829	35 155	35 222	40 626	54 667	43 863	38 525	33 446	40 814	38 952	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.										
	Tract 6006.02	Tract 6007	Tract 6008	Tract 6009	Tract 6010	Tract 6014	Tract 6015	Tract 6016	Tract 6017	Tract 6018	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	2 332	5 583	1 049	1 225	2 958	3 035	2 611	1 365	2 873	5 182	
In labor force	1 416	3 375	555	791	1 684	1 691	1 380	749	1 669	3 384	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.7	60.5	52.9	64.6	56.9	55.7	52.9	54.9	58.1	65.3	
Civilian labor force	1 416	3 357	555	789	1 682	1 683	1 382	749	1 669	3 376	
Employed	1 332	3 132	514	721	1 620	1 620	1 212	699	1 517	3 176	
Unemployed	84	224	41	68	62	157	150	50	152	200	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.6	3.7	9.3	11.0	6.7	9.1	5.9	
Not in labor force	916	2 208	494	434	1 274	1 344	1 231	616	1 204	1 798	
Institutionalized persons	187	425	—	—	—	57	12	—	14	—	
Enrolled in school	62	287	52	45	150	130	162	68	184	207	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	248	982	247	195	633	665	535	274	483	632	
Females 16 years and over	2 587	5 783	1 078	1 243	2 958	3 035	2 611	1 365	2 873	5 182	
In labor force	1 561	3 551	255	402	709	719	614	340	684	1 462	
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.9	54.7	44.5	59.3	45.3	47.9	44.8	45.8	47.2	55.6	
Civilian labor force	1 561	3 551	255	402	709	719	614	340	684	1 462	
Employed	1 465	3 288	248	376	676	677	504	299	623	1 427	
Unemployed	96	263	7	32	33	52	70	11	61	35	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	7.4	2.7	8.0	4.7	7.3	11.4	3.2	8.9	2.4	
With own children under 6 years	124	333	49	89	177	204	260	97	264	354	
In labor force	74	207	24	58	96	119	97	51	144	221	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	261	483	98	112	258	278	280	113	218	587	
In labor force	165	351	65	67	140	183	142	74	131	352	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	156	436	83	137	236	282	316	139	278	569	
All parents present in household in labor force	102	253	43	89	129	146	126	69	139	362	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	470	1 164	224	245	533	579	575	251	567	1 260	
All parents present in household in labor force	291	834	152	142	284	387	278	148	385	729	
Persons 16 to 19 years	150	379	75	77	164	181	191	100	202	349	
Not enrolled in school	30	35	5	18	9	58	47	31	22	31	
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	7	—	—	—	23	23	8	23	24	
Not high school graduate	13	10	3	3	—	24	44	6	19	9	
Employed	7	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	6	—	2	—	—	12	23	6	17	4	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 332	3 133	514	721	1 620	1 526	1 212	699	1 517	3 176	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	148	322	32	72	210	139	96	49	177	190	
Professional specialty occupations	251	583	11	33	101	158	116	207	218	238	
Technicians and related support occupations	33	131	16	10	44	85	50	25	63	106	
Sales occupations	162	450	66	73	162	174	163	62	180	369	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	172	538	126	109	217	177	177	231	119	532	
Private household occupations	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations	6	13	21	3	6	11	4	—	26	33	
Service occupations	176	242	102	126	159	304	155	123	114	248	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	17	10	4	7	5	7	13	21	129	
Production, craft, and repair occupations	149	335	49	84	184	179	143	95	240	656	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	133	164	90	86	155	166	85	98	281	98	
Transportation and material moving occupations	100	86	33	31	69	65	39	33	59	201	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	64	148	22	41	53	108	96	61	85	98	
Construction	114	146	42	73	62	97	97	35	87	331	
Manufacturing	491	1 149	120	199	300	266	264	159	244	539	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	222	469	42	78	158	135	118	88	157	475	
Wholesale and retail trade	283	624	137	177	336	430	336	184	339	764	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	184	10	143	65	62	65	90	32	90	
Business and repair services	9	131	26	29	51	57	45	36	64	158	
Professional and related services	278	897	116	161	468	313	278	131	404	535	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 332	3 133	514	721	1 620	1 526	1 212	699	1 517	3 176	
Private wage and salary workers	105	2 652	445	601	1 328	1 326	1 041	593	1 264	2 805	
Government workers	154	269	91	91	173	91	117	63	147	178	
Local government workers	76	152	19	61	97	110	55	47	107	129	
Self-employed workers	65	211	25	23	114	65	54	40	95	150	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 320	3 588	594	825	1 825	1 817	1 483	777	1 815	3 510	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 081	2 769	419	517	1 355	1 054	1 084	586	1 374	3 711	
50 to 52 weeks	754	1 955	274	423	981	900	640	430	1 035	1 998	
40 to 49 weeks	120	296	57	63	137	149	157	50	132	331	
20 to 39 weeks	63	161	20	54	64	146	40	45	71	144	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	226	419	101	95	263	225	197	101	202	426	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 857	4 498	785	1 013	2 211	2 274	2 034	1 078	2 312	4 459	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	80	177	76	30	48	63	34	58	89	132	
With a mobility limitation	78	177	76	19	48	63	34	58	89	132	
In labor force	18	21	3	—	2	7	7	9	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	20	148	21	19	37	45	123	52	50	105	
With a work disability	137	346	137	137	257	257	175	175	270	290	
In labor force	59	99	19	35	58	61	88	23	55	102	
Prevented from working	64	216	55	49	53	118	90	50	139	90	
No work disability	4 120	4 120	704	919	2 074	2 064	1 777	951	1 461	2 518	
In labor force	3 117	3 173	523	739	1 518	1 604	1 269	714	1 564	3 191	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	288	1 067	244	210	745	696	547	287	547	715	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23	164	53	33	137	115	133	73	31	119	
With a mobility limitation	18	105	33	25	90	85	100	45	18	88	
With a self-care limitation	11	109	38	22	82	51	73	43	28	65	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	82	320	117	91	224	214	266	100	227	274	
Mean family income (dollars)	19 295	22 634	15 062	14 469	20 944	15 304	11 718	15 685	17 235	18 273	
1 worker	258	630	98	132	345	285	288	196	292	524	
Mean family income (dollars)	32 006	36 897	22 312	25 770	44 525	21 501	18 138	23 260	39 239	24 018	
2 or more workers	274	106	189	274	106	274	209	209	209	209	
Mean family income (dollars)	47 486	51 077	38 104	38 187	51 410	37 350	37 747	43 262	47 814	40 537	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6019	Tract 6020	Tract 6021	Tract 6022	Tract 6023	Tract 6024	Tract 6025	Tract 6026	Tract 6027 01	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 605	542	3 293	612	2 148	2 020	1 484	5 967	1 625	
In labor force	1 538	299	1 862	368	1 172	954	761	3 180	968	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.0	55.2	56.5	60.1	54.6	47.2	51.3	53.3	59.6	
Civilian labor force	1 532	299	1 862	368	1 165	954	759	3 173	968	
Employed	1 414	272	1 587	339	1 079	909	727	2 993	879	
Unemployed	118	27	275	29	86	45	32	180	89	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	9.0	14.8	7.9	7.4	4.7	4.2	5.7	9.2	
Not in labor force	1 067	243	1 431	244	976	1 066	723	2 787	657	
Institutionalized persons	81	—	104	—	—	—	—	722	—	
Enrolled in school	120	31	162	22	128	80	53	253	78	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	401	105	612	100	504	552	401	854	285	
Females 16 years and over	1 331	314	1 833	306	1 192	1 094	850	3 267	926	
In labor force	660	150	890	150	525	474	380	1 360	425	
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.6	47.8	48.6	49.0	44.0	43.3	44.7	41.6	51.5	
Civilian labor force	660	150	890	150	525	474	380	1 360	425	
Employed	632	135	774	147	507	453	367	1 274	386	
Unemployed	28	15	116	3	18	21	13	86	39	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	10.0	13.0	2.0	3.4	4.4	3.4	6.3	9.2	
With own children under 6 years	213	30	213	33	90	89	72	291	114	
In labor force	150	20	96	25	36	36	35	111	69	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	178	46	309	40	186	134	93	629	158	
In labor force	158	31	210	38	106	88	68	455	107	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	262	48	275	37	170	139	78	476	165	
All parents present in household in labor force	164	32	128	26	42	53	35	126	81	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	436	93	495	118	366	293	168	1 205	351	
All parents present in household in labor force	338	58	431	77	169	164	108	814	223	
Persons 16 to 19 years	160	27	197	45	146	103	78	381	108	
Not enrolled in school	3	—	77	13	46	10	18	7	9	
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	—	12	5	16	—	4	22	4	
Not high school graduate	18	—	18	7	—	—	9	25	2	
Employed	6	—	6	4	—	—	5	12	—	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Not in labor force	12	—	12	3	—	—	4	13	1	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 414	272	1 587	339	1 079	909	727	2 993	879	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	119	152	132	192	228	190	384	627	87	
Professional specialty occupations	167	18	170	41	211	229	71	533	86	
Technicians and related support occupations	28	13	69	9	44	37	25	105	37	
Sales occupations	129	17	203	39	129	147	79	206	147	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	240	60	239	49	192	234	169	450	178	
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	
Protective service occupations	29	3	27	2	11	16	24	46	24	
Service occupations, except protective and household	181	40	229	66	73	76	93	362	125	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	—	—	3	6	—	—	30	7	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	223	32	137	28	108	59	441	99	105	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	85	22	155	22	33	31	73	192	63	
Transportation and material moving occupations	70	28	90	25	44	21	29	76	66	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	99	27	106	22	32	32	162	32	32	
Construction	151	16	105	10	30	36	36	266	51	
Manufacturing	279	81	281	43	114	161	151	550	139	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	117	2	174	44	168	87	82	335	167	
Wholesale and retail trade	514	12	338	262	150	188	515	1167	167	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	87	2	83	13	67	57	40	120	42	
Business and repair services	83	18	92	34	18	31	25	87	39	
Professional and related services	287	50	370	80	346	300	182	947	202	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 414	272	1 587	339	1 079	909	727	2 993	879	
Private wage and salary workers	1 218	239	1 347	284	858	715	615	2 437	752	
Government workers	115	15	177	33	163	160	88	280	83	
Local government workers	58	—	76	18	144	121	42	215	56	
Self-employed workers	65	18	63	19	58	34	24	267	44	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 674	311	1 694	371	1 255	1 154	826	3 460	1 038	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 219	237	1 424	267	1 008	822	622	2 504	774	
50 to 52 weeks	914	166	1 039	206	732	529	463	1 895	544	
40 to 49 weeks	93	27	124	22	92	89	69	233	85	
27 to 39 weeks	79	13	101	14	79	107	23	120	42	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	214	32	274	54	132	173	127	470	120	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 082	433	2 519	501	1 615	1 228	1 041	4 249	1 320	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	115	23	179	46	62	10	58	129	33	
With a mobility limitation	35	15	101	30	20	—	24	101	26	
In labor force	11	2	—	3	—	—	5	25	12	
With a self-care limitation	100	17	85	28	57	10	46	72	38	
With a work disability	159	58	283	76	122	42	109	420	112	
In labor force	70	9	96	22	37	12	38	156	36	
Prevented from working	69	38	165	40	78	23	59	233	58	
Not work disability	1 923	375	2 236	425	1 493	1 186	932	3 849	1 208	
In labor force	1 436	279	1 708	335	1 116	888	687	2 902	914	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	436	109	670	111	526	606	441	969	305	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	88	20	124	34	93	106	47	197	33	
With a mobility limitation	63	9	69	20	72	73	35	135	25	
With a self-care limitation	74	16	89	19	60	74	27	159	19	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	162	38	218	46	163	140	127	305	99	
Mean family income (dollars)	17 947	16 662	11 991	17 918	30 955	22 727	20 507	21 815	20 569	
1 worker	347	70	339	54	197	248	164	548	184	
Mean family income (dollars)	30 305	25 070	25 759	36 880	52 483	48 674	26 428	58 219	31 676	
2 or more workers	335	85	549	111	343	277	235	1 186	325	
Mean family income (dollars)	40 610	42 709	32 315	90 212	48 370	61 467	39 362	55 037	44 359	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6022.02	Tract 6028	Tract 6029	Tract 6030	Tract 6031	Tract 6032	Tract 6033	Tract 6034	Tract 6035	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 013	2 488	2 388	2 569	472	8 319	3 542	1 849	1 429	
In labor force	1 764	1 113	1 483	1 628	315	5 449	1 981	938	801	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.5	41.4	62.1	63.4	66.7	64.0	55.9	50.7	56.1	
Civilian labor force	1 757	1 113	1 488	1 628	313	5 441	1 981	934	799	
Employed	1 628	927	1 381	1 496	295	5 183	1 794	852	735	
Unemployed	129	186	87	132	18	258	187	82	64	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	16.7	5.9	8.1	5.8	4.7	9.4	8.8	8.0	
Not in labor force	1 249	1 375	905	941	157	3 070	1 561	911	628	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enrolled in school	194	175	154	91	18	503	177	162	59	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	396	781	284	304	51	1 070	678	463	254	
Females 16 years and over	1 590	1 123	1 346	1 496	236	4 373	1 948	962	776	
In labor force	747	484	625	659	133	2 417	918	435	348	
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.2	31.8	50.2	50.5	56.3	55.3	47.1	45.2	47.4	
Civilian labor force	747	484	619	659	133	2 417	918	435	368	
Employed	698	433	605	607	129	2 320	840	400	352	
Unemployed	39	51	24	52	4	97	70	35	16	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	10.5	3.9	7.9	3.0	4.0	7.6	8.0	4.3	
With own children under 6 years	169	201	276	274	29	594	238	77	129	
In labor force	82	44	101	107	14	382	107	22	44	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	323	173	299	247	45	737	379	171	131	
In labor force	189	108	213	144	28	523	144	303	100	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	294	236	292	354	27	791	375	120	155	
All parents present in household in labor force	45	123	146	145	17	479	159	51	49	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	739	422	619	548	115	1 637	672	310	341	
All parents present in household in labor force	225	385	399	348	115	1 577	219	104	129	
Persons 16 to 19 years	222	170	187	200	43	619	266	227	107	
Not enrolled in school	41	32	44	30	10	96	43	37	26	
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	25	12	21	4	42	13	27	9	
Not high school graduate	14	6	1	9	—	43	23	15	5	
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	
Not in labor force	7	6	1	9	—	26	13	9	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 628	927	1 381	1 496	295	5 183	1 794	852	735	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	130	94	73	79	13	599	102	80	45	
Professional specialty occupations	138	82	126	147	26	727	157	94	42	
Technicians and related support occupations	63	45	67	67	8	202	75	19	28	
Sales occupations	157	83	87	119	31	644	189	80	28	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	236	140	269	197	35	1 032	357	134	107	
Private household occupations	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Protective service occupations	38	80	11	20	2	71	16	20	15	
Service occupations, except protective and household	257	171	187	179	55	549	280	130	110	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	50	—	21	3	—	16	—	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	210	76	246	255	54	631	190	118	73	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	133	89	90	101	31	271	165	53	35	
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	117	157	110	190	129	58	41	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	109	32	80	138	11	241	112	48	89	
Construction	92	16	146	127	12	372	77	50	43	
Manufacturing	281	131	230	265	52	789	376	163	138	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	299	147	307	267	54	872	175	39	57	
Wholesale and retail trade	344	189	273	296	56	1 131	370	233	222	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	52	49	47	26	10	351	145	21	14	
Business and repair services	82	67	68	59	13	192	57	41	28	
Professional and related services	347	241	213	352	63	1 164	484	259	168	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 628	927	1 381	1 496	295	5 183	1 794	852	735	
Private wage and salary workers	1 372	771	1 281	1 235	233	4 403	1 560	787	663	
Government workers	131	130	126	126	59	522	188	55	55	
Local government workers	81	98	75	67	18	272	133	18	38	
Self-employed workers	119	22	119	220	23	224	46	29	17	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 841	1 210	1 406	1 638	340	5 651	2 112	1 123	811	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 281	843	1 172	1 146	245	4 207	1 500	782	611	
50 to 52 weeks	921	612	840	869	105	2 777	1 007	469	440	
40 to 49 weeks	147	67	146	92	23	435	142	60	71	
20 to 39 weeks	87	82	75	67	9	293	44	44	40	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	260	137	232	243	47	777	295	214	118	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 517	1 891	2 037	2 232	417	7 359	2 819	1 361	1 156	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	111	130	63	71	23	231	113	50	123	
With a mobility limitation	66	69	42	35	6	101	54	27	44	
In labor force	8	8	—	2	—	9	14	7	7	
With a self-care limitation	41	82	44	59	19	171	72	31	95	
With a work disability	290	260	166	100	59	1 038	483	230	136	
In labor force	100	100	59	103	8	211	82	39	39	
Prevented from working	162	203	97	105	7	234	134	83	78	
No work disability	2 227	1 631	1 871	2 012	400	6 876	2 589	1 281	1 020	
In labor force	1 596	1 072	1 391	1 492	303	5 148	1 887	896	748	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	489	797	303	337	53	1 152	723	484	271	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	149	49	50	9	235	137	115	70	
With a mobility limitation	88	84	20	37	6	158	101	89	44	
With a self-care limitation	41	91	39	73	5	139	91	53	51	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	215	322	103	104	20	401	257	155	110	
Mean family income (dollars)	16 818	18 004	18 375	16 607	19 092	22 777	19 535	18 492	13 966	
1 worker	346	184	302	343	28	935	402	203	184	
Mean family income (dollars)	30 275	18 846	27 454	26 370	36 339	36 090	23 692	25 315	21 379	
2 or more workers	336	533	524	524	609	761	681	203	631	
Mean family income (dollars)	45 497	38 091	38 422	47 525	40 096	51 366	40 346	38 649	33 469	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6036	Tract 6037	Tract 6038	Tract 6039	Tract 6040	Tract 6041/98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 932	4 179	7 303	3 138	2 336	2 701	1 662	4 046	7 411	
In labor force	1 017	2 344	4 675	1 547	1 054	1 355	813	2 247	4 484	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.6	56.1	64.0	49.3	45.1	50.2	48.9	55.5	60.5	
Civilian labor force	1 017	2 344	4 675	1 541	1 054	1 350	813	2 242	4 480	
Employed	966	2 226	4 418	1 403	934	1 176	750	2 073	4 204	
Unemployed	51	118	257	138	120	174	63	169	280	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	5.0	5.5	9.0	11.4	12.9	7.7	7.5	6.2	
Not in labor force	915	1 835	2 628	1 591	1 282	1 346	849	1 799	2 931	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enrolled in school	80	132	309	189	92	99	62	176	287	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	380	956	973	862	594	727	489	880	1 320	
Families 16 years and over	1 038	2 330	3 732	1 674	1 341	1 506	903	2 143	3 971	
In labor force	436	1 122	2 017	731	496	604	404	1 042	2 101	
Percent of families 16 years and over	42.0	48.2	54.0	43.7	40.1	44.7	48.6	52.9	57.2	
Civilian labor force	436	1 122	2 017	731	496	604	404	1 042	2 101	
Employed	436	1 078	1 922	671	436	528	378	986	1 981	
Unemployed	8	44	95	60	60	76	26	56	115	
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	3.9	4.7	8.2	12.1	12.6	6.4	5.4	5.5	
With own children under 6 years	63	257	611	133	191	147	55	184	488	
In labor force	17	143	336	69	44	45	11	102	269	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	185	235	722	221	144	199	109	302	509	
In labor force	117	182	450	159	63	81	219	63	293	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	107	280	843	215	282	235	100	294	618	
All parents present in household in labor force	37	131	432	99	58	72	12	141	321	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	378	584	1 627	429	414	397	184	668	1 081	
All parents present in household in labor force	202	444	977	265	210	239	116	466	866	
Persons 16 to 19 years	107	183	516	118	123	171	54	231	387	
Not enrolled in school	21	39	87	32	68	54	23	49	79	
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	16	42	26	53	39	13	9	33	
Not high school graduate	15	13	53	7	30	20	—	4	16	
Employed	8	22	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed	7	6	15	7	30	20	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	7	6	15	7	30	20	—	—	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	966	2 226	4 418	1 403	934	1 176	750	2 073	4 204	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	81	154	241	145	51	112	89	173	398	
Professional specialty occupations	248	538	808	204	95	33	68	248	473	
Technicians and related support occupations	31	95	278	61	32	34	23	84	193	
Sales occupations	125	263	636	198	161	173	73	251	472	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	200	456	668	313	155	195	70	439	855	
Private household occupations	12	—	8	11	6	6	6	7	9	
Protective service occupations	22	56	54	23	2	42	22	25	68	
Service occupations, except protective and household	208	456	808	201	179	228	173	283	468	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	14	61	32	5	15	—	21	24	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	79	299	617	123	72	117	76	212	520	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	61	119	156	24	61	84	16	101	164	
Transportation and material moving occupations	59	101	169	61	77	51	26	90	143	
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	60	153	318	95	103	70	27	93	144	
Construction	38	75	154	280	75	54	36	101	167	
Manufacturing	124	218	320	638	137	148	84	283	635	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	132	272	580	141	124	81	56	267	782	
Wholesale and retail trade	272	593	1 091	320	236	368	186	519	906	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	138	261	81	31	72	40	326	506	
Business and repair services	34	127	370	63	74	86	46	140	202	
Professional and related services	218	542	931	330	180	270	209	511	792	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	966	2 226	4 418	1 403	934	1 176	750	2 073	4 204	
Private wage and salary workers	802	1 886	3 786	1 112	760	993	1 772	3 394	5 371	
Government workers	127	231	724	279	119	98	101	253	384	
Local government workers	63	121	226	99	70	44	74	117	229	
Self-employed workers	37	109	266	105	48	85	29	37	208	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 105	2 377	5 044	1 654	1 094	1 451	781	2 346	4 573	
Usually worked 53 or more hours per week	743	1 976	3 701	1 295	803	1 037	565	1 671	3 311	
50 to 49 weeks	159	1 384	2 746	874	492	656	447	1 291	2 477	
40 to 49 weeks	60	154	402	114	122	181	101	101	176	
20 to 39 weeks	56	107	205	74	48	53	23	169	228	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	216	344	741	196	152	182	158	314	544	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 537	3 051	6 244	2 070	1 675	1 870	1 051	3 078	5 831	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	108	164	108	107	136	54	138	177	
With a mobility limitation	36	68	96	69	33	74	33	79	95	
In labor force	8	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	36	76	110	103	184	61	32	112	33	
With a disability	184	286	484	205	110	192	105	277	399	
In labor force	83	83	222	43	32	72	26	115	145	
Prevented from working	105	171	191	134	59	83	40	133	184	
No work disability	1 353	2 765	5 760	1 865	1 565	1 678	946	2 801	5 432	
In labor force	970	2 122	4 379	1 429	965	1 210	695	2 060	4 183	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	395	1 281	1 059	1 016	661	801	611	963	1 506	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	245	176	200	163	261	168	235	284	
With a mobility limitation	33	147	149	147	112	168	111	177	215	
With a self-care limitation	40	193	113	139	123	182	125	143	144	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	140	293	378	322	315	193	163	335	438	
Mean family income (dollars)	23 203	16 921	20 010	18 658	12 528	15 731	15 443	19 740	23 084	
1 worker	201	525	730	521	235	324	194	405	890	
2 to 6 workers	351	66 059	33 657	32 003	23 311	20 821	23 852	29 103	31 110	
Mean family income (dollars)	35 161	62 900	1 748	5 200	263	338	184	782	340	
2 or more workers	39 919	40 962	47 326	51 282	36 322	32 277	36 588	42 113	46 802	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.							
	Tract 6050.01	Tract 6050.02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055	Tract 6056
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 944	2 632	5	8	—	21	16	—
In labor force	1 200	1 671	3	8	—	6	3	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.7	63.5	60.0	100.0	—	28.6	18.8	—
Civilian labor force	1 152	1 671	3	8	—	6	3	—
Employed	1 115	1 528	3	8	—	6	3	—
Unemployed	77	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	744	961	2	—	—	15	13	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	140	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	245	248	2	—	—	15	10	—
Females 16 years and over	982	1 299	2	8	—	12	10	—
In labor force	510	634	—	8	—	3	3	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.9	48.8	—	100.0	—	25.0	30.0	—
Civilian labor force	510	634	—	8	—	3	3	—
Employed	470	604	—	8	—	3	3	—
Unemployed	40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	219	261	—	—	—	3	—	—
In labor force	110	137	—	—	—	3	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	163	248	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	92	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	277	351	—	—	—	4	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	113	146	—	—	—	4	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	426	660	—	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	188	342	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	168	220	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	6	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 115	1 528	3	8	—	6	3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	61	148	—	—	—	3	3	—
Technicians and related support occupations	23	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	95	122	—	—	—	3	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	176	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private household occupations	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	185	196	—	8	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	205	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	89	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	71	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	95	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	117	133	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	153	289	3	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	188	279	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	273	324	—	8	—	3	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	57	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	59	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	177	208	—	—	—	3	3	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 115	1 528	3	8	—	6	3	—
Private wage and salary workers	940	1 376	3	—	—	6	—	—
Government workers	65	68	—	—	—	—	3	—
Local government workers	31	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	104	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 242	1 776	3	8	—	6	3	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	941	1 363	3	—	—	6	3	—
50 to 52 weeks	687	925	3	—	—	6	3	—
40 to 49 weeks	91	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	40	151	—	—	—	3	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	166	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 666	2 347	—	8	—	6	6	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	122	—	—	—	—	3	—
With a mobility limitation	20	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	48	81	—	—	—	—	3	—
With a work disability	116	166	—	—	—	—	3	—
In labor force	15	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	80	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	1 550	2 181	—	8	—	6	3	—
In labor force	1 152	1 601	—	—	—	6	3	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	270	285	5	—	—	15	10	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	71	—	—	—	3	—	—
With a mobility limitation	16	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	25	62	—	—	—	3	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	94	119	—	—	—	3	3	—
Mean family income (dollars)	11 796	12 880	—	—	—	13 685	80 000	—
1 worker	—	269	—	—	—	—	3	—
Mean family income (dollars)	45 066	37 081	19 537	—	—	—	45 100	—
2 or more workers	383	522	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	40 861	48 685	—	—	—	58 226	—	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA		Beaver County, PA CMSA		Beaver County, Beaver County					
	Total	Allequippa city	Beaver Falls city	Tract 6043	Tract 6044	Tract 6045	Tract 6046	Tract 6047		
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	891 071	71 986	71 986	5 585	4 226	1 185	297	1 609	1 740	
Less than \$5,000	56 562	4 584	4 584	723	530	90	30	392	164	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	104 506	8 999	8 999	1 154	991	208	21	426	369	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	90 510	7 894	7 894	611	629	136	36	188	175	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	169 708	15 499	15 499	1 286	1058	267	134	339	340	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143 704	12 014	12 014	474	775	154	24	131	131	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	151 029	12 281	12 281	785	478	271	36	114	220	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	112 568	7 958	7 958	183	182	44	16	9	78	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	133 905	11 712	11 712	305	22	5	—	—	—	
\$100,000 or more	28 579	1 045	1 045	38	24	10	—	6	22	
Median (dollars)	26 501	24 276	24 276	16 804	14 423	21 004	18 589	9 731	18 794	
Mean (dollars)	34 505	29 988	29 988	21 052	19 595	24 500	21 007	23 986	23 539	
Families	618 136	53 163	53 163	3 809	2 665	768	201	1 066	1 270	
Median income (dollars)	32 657	29 455	29 455	21 870	19 079	27 500	20 273	13 621	25 252	
Males 15 years and over, with income	792 558	65 046	65 046	4 279	3 476	1 029	250	1 099	1 303	
Median income (dollars)	18 245	18 176	18 176	13 588	10 841	15 353	15 802	15 681	16 452	
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.8	44.1	44.1	27.7	32.1	27.2	33.2	17.6	29.5	
Median income (dollars)	29 867	28 125	28 125	22 287	22 083	23 690	17 437	13 917	24 763	
Females 15 years and over, with income	63 435	6 773	6 773	5 042	4 116	1 063	252	573	687	
Median income (dollars)	8 822	7 551	7 551	6 922	6 125	8 464	6 402	5 882	7 038	
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.0	26.4	26.4	21.4	18.9	30.6	20.2	14.8	19.6	
Median income (dollars)	18 870	16 756	16 756	17 047	14 548	17 303	18 125	16 675	16 939	
Per capita income (dollars)	13 856	11 683	11 683	8 892	8 025	10 085	9 365	5 702	10 588	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	891 071	71 986	71 986	5 585	4 226	1 185	297	1 609	1 740	
With earnings	644 954	50 720	50 720	3 108	2 422	737	160	784	985	
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 797	31 818	31 818	22 478	22 528	24 777	23 755	15 303	25 735	
With Social Security income	311 011	26 007	26 007	2 923	1 823	510	149	633	493	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 207	8 422	8 422	7 997	7 255	8 353	8 474	7 200	8 140	
With public assistance income	75 197	6 408	6 408	1 036	868	138	38	501	272	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 960	3 967	3 967	4 381	3 808	4 240	4 021	4 580	4 635	
With retirement income	198 173	19 096	19 096	1 752	971	360	112	447	547	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 600	7 372	7 372	7 481	5 718	8 978	5 972	7 051	7 313	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 729	34 486	34 486	24 554	23 742	29 337	23 731	17 042	27 929	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 361	33 717	33 717	20 281	20 322	26 076	14 701	11 658	26 183	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 989	35 050	35 050	27 776	26 591	31 398	29 827	22 267	28 813	
With own children 18 years and over (dollars)	43 311	37 441	37 441	29 788	29 441	32 787	23 297	23 227	33 087	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 184	39 345	39 345	30 744	32 184	32 511	14 556	18 596	31 024	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 742	36 515	36 515	29 692	28 672	32 934	30 060	26 131	30 203	
Female householder, no husband present	21 368	18 137	18 137	14 595	13 074	16 441	24 976	11 327	15 075	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 499	11 439	11 439	8 561	7 764	11 045	4 100	7 406	8 337	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 245	25 498	25 498	22 097	20 559	22 377	30 195	17 814	23 295	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	618 136	53 163	53 163	3 809	2 665	768	201	1 066	1 270	
Householder worked in 1989	450 039	36 473	36 473	1 935	1 450	450	110	477	637	
With related children under 18 years	272 800	24 000	24 000	1 689	1 350	332	81	427	474	
With related children under 5 years	108 980	9 129	9 129	810	530	178	28	252	256	
Married-couple families	450 039	36 473	36 473	1 935	1 450	450	110	477	637	
Householder worked in 1989	366 689	30 910	30 910	1 358	1 091	372	88	222	243	
With related children under 18 years	209 633	18 459	18 459	880	677	232	65	225	243	
With related children under 5 years	76 725	7 139	7 139	381	246	120	28	50	33	
Female householder, no husband present	100 995	7 857	7 857	1 135	829	147	30	515	333	
Householder worked in 1989	53 766	4 341	4 341	500	336	74	12	227	131	
With related children under 18 years	54 349	4 716	4 716	750	557	93	6	393	216	
With related children under 5 years	19 399	1 677	1 677	396	216	51	—	193	122	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	328 593	22 163	22 163	1 954	1 943	456	105	586	511	
Nonfamily householder	272 935	18 823	18 823	1 776	1 561	417	96	543	477	
65 years and over	126 611	9 532	9 532	960	826	268	61	248	263	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 194 779	183 028	183 028	13 318	9 830	2 906	679	4 135	3 921	
Persons under 18 years	485 214	42 915	42 915	3 118	2 390	672	125	247	758	
Related children under 18 years	483 422	42 832	42 832	3 118	2 389	672	125	247	758	
Related children 5 to 17 years	346 193	31 140	31 140	2 109	1 635	459	102	848	493	
Persons 65 years and over	372 206	30 206	30 206	2 881	1 940	592	163	677	970	
Persons 75 years and over	141 983	10 921	10 921	1 155	836	252	47	325	365	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	59 015	5 749	5 749	936	650	128	33	462	246	
Percent below poverty level	9.5	10.8	10.8	24.6	16.7	14.5	16.4	19.4	13.3	
Householder worked in 1989	22 589	2 810	2 810	329	211	51	24	145	74	
With related children under 18 years	44 028	4 431	4 431	1 772	1 344	96	33	393	196	
With related children under 5 years	21 330	2 165	2 165	414	279	59	8	175	129	
Married-couple families	23 974	2 471	2 471	256	165	46	27	125	46	
Householder worked in 1989	10 585	1 179	1 179	86	72	13	18	36	19	
With related children under 18 years	14 777	1 598	1 598	185	98	20	27	100	23	
With related children under 5 years	4 431	507	507	65	47	22	8	22	12	
Female householder, no husband present	31 885	3 006	3 006	634	432	75	6	331	180	
Householder worked in 1989	10 660	1 055	1 055	238	185	38	6	109	55	
With related children under 18 years	27 214	2 635	2 635	563	391	59	6	293	169	
With related children under 5 years	13 278	1 262	1 262	326	187	30	—	153	113	
Unrelated individuals	80 729	5 522	5 522	582	695	114	20	261	136	
Nonfamily householder	55 628	3 857	3 857	450	297	102	20	240	121	
65 years and over	27 802	1 998	1 998	279	200	42	132	53	32	
Persons below poverty level	269 223	24 045	24 045	3 689	2 630	569	129	1 857	880	
Percent below poverty level	12.3	13.1	13.1	27.7	20.8	19.6	19.0	44.9	22.5	
Persons under 18 years	86 880	8 745	8 745	1 604	979	236	47	378	372	
Related children under 18 years	86 391	8 676	8 676	1 604	979	236	47	378	372	
Related children 5 to 17 years	9 936	5 789	5 789	1 050	567	140	40	588	221	
Persons 65 years and over	38 853	2 935	2 935	398	289	64	20	196	80	
Persons 75 years and over	19 109	1 377	1 377	201	165	24	14	117	27	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	125 789	10 878	10 878	1 940	1 333	200	73	1 118	415	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	357 457	32 472	32 472	4 437	3 597	700	136	2 293	1 003	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	659 527	60 673	60 673	6 727	5 245	1 208	285	2 987	1 646	
Persons below 250 percent of poverty level	880 880	80 880	80 880	8 880	6 666	1 666	444	4 444	2 222	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver Falls city, Beaver County				Remainder of Beaver County					
	Tract 6011	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6001.01	Tract 6001.02	Tract 6002	Tract 6003	Tract 6004	Tract 6005	Tract 6006.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 245	1 676	1 305	1 359	336	2 167	321	415	1 158	894
Less than \$5,000	111	305	134	128	22	99	41	34	50	79
\$5,000 to \$9,999	204	460	327	305	30	217	39	61	147	122
\$10,000 to \$14,999	188	266	175	145	38	235	54	49	195	109
\$15,000 to \$24,999	232	322	314	275	70	438	89	124	277	164
\$25,000 to \$34,999	183	126	200	173	180	42	166	82	166	104
\$35,000 to \$49,999	224	85	169	355	37	354	24	44	166	133
\$50,000 to \$74,999	88	40	54	118	45	201	16	12	139	68
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85	—	—	17	22	58	—	—	13	19
\$100,000 or more	—	18	6	11	16	34	10	—	2	19
Median (dollars)	19 903	11 134	15 356	25 818	26 053	26 312	16 577	20 508	21 401	22 823
Mean (dollars)	24 177	16 562	24 919	29 357	49 307	32 159	24 202	26 077	28 678	28 264
Families	857	959	849	1 089	260	1 809	244	288	919	672
Median income (dollars)	25 797	15 316	19 135	29 403	30 385	29 560	17 202	24 274	24 750	27 206
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 308	1 116	1 052	1 361	328	2 237	308	367	1 093	828
Median income (dollars)	11 292	10 059	11 439	17 264	21 152	18 893	14 250	15 313	16 380	17 356
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.9	32.5	31.8	47.8	49.7	47.7	35.4	37.1	41.5	46.0
Median income (dollars)	26 507	19 625	21 607	24 245	25 573	26 434	21 875	21 667	26 833	27 393
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 228	1 268	1 269	1 420	356	1 825	268	329	781	695
Median income (dollars)	5 969	6 974	6 839	8 402	8 527	6 831	5 134	7 058	6 789	6 635
Percent year-round full-time workers	15.6	14.9	26.9	32.5	25.7	26.0	19.4	24.6	23.5	24.9
Median income (dollars)	16 283	16 019	12 321	15 938	17 188	14 399	11 528	16 384	14 349	13 229
Per capita income (dollars)	8 744	7 306	8 049	10 603	18 323	11 370	9 041	8 957	10 462	10 766
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 245	1 676	1 305	1 359	336	2 167	321	415	1 158	894
With earnings	827	873	722	994	268	1 692	212	250	772	652
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 561	19 133	23 158	32 477	46 705	31 593	27 213	22 179	28 459	30 083
With Social Security income	145	793	569	366	60	402	190	120	199	131
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 820	6 632	7 657	8 659	8 909	8 599	6 768	8 468	9 111	8 525
With public assistance income	179	421	268	64	8	154	36	41	76	84
With public assistance income (dollars)	3 664	3 799	3 918	3 850	4 355	4 355	4 719	3 508	3 855	3 877
With retirement income	323	380	268	276	59	622	64	148	427	204
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 577	5 756	5 833	7 104	6 137	7 615	5 304	6 729	6 244	6 324
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	28 227	20 082	23 349	32 772	59 411	35 953	27 546	26 138	29 774	31 770
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 198	12 165	14 647	21 881	40 478	27 530	16 404	16 361	30 321	30 821
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 718	26 536	23 484	29 741	73 515	33 601	33 657	28 626	26 672	31 077
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 499	27 159	28 326	35 814	64 398	37 485	29 429	28 240	31 343	34 816
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 521	22 157	31 775	40 402	45 821	42 166	21 642	27 084	38 881	35 448
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 661	30 061	26 086	30 963	77 081	34 152	35 726	29 028	27 468	34 292
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 490	12 356	13 852	17 746	7 914	18 640	13 840	17 407	16 549	12 323
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 682	8 797	7 393	9 905	4 286	15 777	7 234	5 887	8 683	7 122
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 564	18 797	18 743	25 923	18 799	22 175	23 495	25 855	19 626	21 587
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	857	959	849	1 089	260	1 809	244	288	919	672
Householder worked in 1989	550	493	454	747	189	1 355	145	169	580	398
With related children under 18 years	377	548	425	1 148	878	133	114	133	340	331
With related children under 5 years	144	250	136	149	52	336	60	51	130	124
Married-couple families	650	493	541	912	234	1 615	201	227	807	555
Householder worked in 1989	665	288	265	1 748	1 232	1 141	138	115	432	313
With related children under 18 years	245	189	243	459	97	751	90	96	319	260
With related children under 5 years	86	76	84	132	43	300	56	33	109	101
Female householder, no husband present	170	413	246	143	14	143	32	85	89	88
Householder worked in 1989	72	175	89	71	6	98	10	26	55	51
With related children under 18 years	113	318	126	80	12	112	19	33	36	57
With related children under 5 years	46	139	31	17	7	36	4	18	21	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	479	888	576	314	83	423	77	140	258	268
Nonfamily householder	388	717	456	270	76	358	77	127	239	222
65 years and over	207	424	222	103	20	155	38	52	140	105
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 969	3 748	3 113	3 772	907	6 101	861	1 029	2 931	2 349
Persons under 18 years	687	972	731	1 032	244	1 573	245	250	593	593
Related children under 18 years	687	972	732	1 032	244	1 573	245	247	592	593
Related children 5 to 17 years	466	667	522	1 177	184	176	164	179	453	453
Persons 65 years and over	564	747	629	435	116	724	154	217	552	314
Persons 75 years and over	226	342	268	146	36	253	53	84	146	104
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	145	316	189	118	23	159	50	38	49	96
Percent below poverty level	16.9	33.0	22.3	10.8	8.7	10.1	20.5	13.2	5.3	14.3
Householder worked in 1989	50	99	62	30	8	71	22	23	17	44
With related children under 18 years	112	267	155	82	16	119	31	33	31	69
With related children under 5 years	52	161	79	16	5	52	14	14	14	49
Married-couple families	45	81	39	58	13	88	37	14	19	49
Householder worked in 1989	19	37	16	24	6	49	18	9	8	29
No related children under 18 years	50	122	58	26	18	18	18	12	7	28
With related children under 5 years	—	31	16	17	2	24	12	—	8	19
Female householder, no husband present	94	210	128	45	10	64	13	22	30	45
Householder worked in 1989	31	40	40	4	5	12	4	12	9	14
With related children under 18 years	94	192	105	45	10	64	13	20	21	40
With related children under 5 years	46	110	31	4	5	28	4	14	6	16
Unrelated individuals	133	362	200	106	17	143	24	33	42	77
Nonfamily householder	74	251	135	84	13	101	24	32	52	32
65 years and over	32	138	30	47	7	68	13	14	18	28
Persons	569	1 295	766	471	80	661	168	162	185	370
Percent below poverty level	19.2	34.6	24.6	12.5	8.8	10.8	19.5	15.7	6.3	15.8
Persons under 18 years	196	499	284	161	28	193	53	63	130	130
Related children under 18 years	196	499	284	161	28	193	53	68	59	130
Related children 5 to 17 years	115	285	167	105	20	137	23	47	40	93
Persons 65 years and over	62	155	72	60	13	107	13	17	36	34
Persons 75 years and over	35	98	32	26	4	49	7	6	7	7
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	327	656	350	227	54	261	45	92	84	170
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 739	1 178	1 090	624	117	1 555	254	219	329	489
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	4 191	2 423	1 631	1 107	249	2 146	540	461	1 093	965

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6006.02	Tract 6007	Tract 6008	Tract 6009	Tract 6010	Tract 6014	Tract 6015	Tract 6016	Tract 6017	Tract 6018
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	1 017	2 669	541	640	1 495	1 585	1 459	712	1 348	2 434
Less than \$5,000.....	7	87	27	62	48	97	285	61	40	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	136	181	86	56	78	291	275	91	94	241
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	193	286	130	128	159	184	169	104	169	206
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	257	537	159	150	317	360	261	205	262	502
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	220	430	63	153	364	330	130	132	285	554
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	174	344	91	134	239	184	187	184	184	325
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	125	485	29	58	188	139	131	48	237	249
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	50	106	5	47	—	—	11	5	35	35
\$100,000 or more.....	17	101	4	8	86	—	—	—	29	29
Median (dollars).....	27 821	33 014	19 440	23 462	37 870	19 438	14 981	20 272	28 793	29 640
Mean (dollars).....	35 744	40 807	24 006	25 708	37 264	23 006	20 376	25 962	35 623	30 404
Families.....	814	2 056	404	484	1 098	1 045	946	500	1 109	1 973
Median income (dollars).....	31 371	37 250	23 397	27 339	31 875	26 210	20 918	23 403	32 421	31 243
Maies 15 years and over, with income.....	1 022	2 469	455	526	1 327	1 326	1 047	580	1 327	2 465
Median income (dollars).....	21 042	24 517	16 224	16 795	21 477	15 984	14 947	16 338	19 304	19 198
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	59 161	49 2	35 2	43 0	46 5	38 3	34 7	45 9	41 2	51 6
Median income (dollars).....	29 286	34 423	23 333	26 250	35 172	23 804	26 678	25 333	27 468	25 714
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	2 346	550	192	277	592	1 303	607	1 744	2 070	2 070
Median income (dollars).....	6 556	10 756	7 568	8 803	10 620	7 711	6 473	8 016	8 443	8 443
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	22 4	31 6	23 7	32 9	28 5	27 4	21 3	26 5	29 5	34 3
Median income (dollars).....	18 906	19 132	13 281	16 302	18 359	15 500	14 635	15 250	16 000	14 732
Per capita income (dollars).....	13 084	15 589	9 849	10 597	15 517	10 149	8 720	10 764	12 797	10 788
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	1 017	2 669	541	640	1 495	1 585	1 459	712	1 348	2 434
With earnings.....	846	2 074	338	493	1 095	1 097	904	494	1 025	1 920
Mean earnings (dollars).....	33 296	40 732	25 382	26 054	39 819	25 665	22 682	28 337	36 561	30 575
With Social Security income.....	274	595	227	196	585	595	521	250	501	521
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 511	9 198	9 135	8 006	8 818	8 668	8 027	8 035	9 088	9 911
With public assistance income.....	55	136	58	72	80	148	274	73	93	128
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 246	2 338	2 450	2 924	3 974	2 971	3 842	3 094	4 512	4 512
With retirement income.....	225	720	160	171	383	352	308	168	51	506
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	7 766	8 335	6 338	6 442	8 544	5 229	6 464	6 860	8 288	7 687
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	39 740	42 212	27 400	29 517	43 052	28 484	24 459	29 731	39 266	33 058
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 779	46 584	28 839	28 161	47 936	28 435	19 505	24 086	38 959	32 716
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	40 475	39 409	26 796	30 478	39 933	28 528	30 583	34 523	39 303	33 879
Married-couple families (dollars).....	42 523	44 224	30 365	34 116	46 073	31 244	32 882	33 641	41 771	34 616
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	41 276	47 487	34 783	36 389	53 362	32 766	27 986	42 364	34 076	34 076
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	43 523	40 837	27 952	32 484	41 832	30 390	33 229	37 618	40 430	35 115
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	20 957	24 637	18 147	15 859	23 476	16 056	8 312	16 247	20 581	14 999
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	20 848	19 629	15 116	10 503	27 741	11 033	6 808	12 332	14 214	11 592
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	21 046	27 586	21 265	23 284	30 298	21 078	15 331	20 318	30 332	17 688
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families.....	814	2 056	404	438	1 098	1 045	946	500	1 105	1 973
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	651	1 557	312	355	811	577	356	791	1 484	2 164
With related children under 18 years.....	192	837	165	217	440	514	531	232	493	1 021
With related children under 5 years.....	112	271	52	76	135	193	249	100	224	366
Married-couple families.....	701	1 831	370	438	914	860	807	373	1 005	1 749
Householder worked in 1989.....	580	1 393	212	229	679	609	400	255	433	1 380
With related children under 18 years.....	327	740	119	132	348	401	255	159	736	918
With related children under 5 years.....	158	254	37	53	135	122	54	192	164	340
Female householder, no husband present.....	76	170	71	105	158	162	223	102	81	102
Householder worked in 1989.....	47	119	39	65	122	108	157	62	48	46
With related children under 18 years.....	45	69	36	74	82	41	71	59	49	54
With related children under 5 years.....	5	12	9	19	—	32	127	13	26	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	237	742	155	269	676	676	592	249	321	565
Nonfamily householder.....	203	613	276	243	513	467	232	243	289	460
65 years and over.....	65	276	86	61	211	269	242	96	100	166
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 735	6 988	1 317	1 581	3 653	3 748	3 420	1 716	3 625	6 862
Persons under 18 years.....	653	1 616	312	394	861	904	904	395	851	1 833
Related children under 18 years.....	453	1 116	211	272	861	796	892	345	633	1 343
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	500	1 226	240	282	575	634	595	276	615	1 356
Persons 65 years and over.....	288	1 067	264	210	745	696	547	287	547	715
Persons 75 years and over.....	96	350	86	78	279	281	225	123	162	229
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	38	70	53	44	35	141	318	52	83	171
Percent below poverty level.....	4.7	3.4	13.1	10.0	3.2	13.5	33.6	10.4	7.5	8.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	16	29	11	12	5	64	128	21	26	65
With related children under 18 years.....	22	42	16	19	11	112	266	58	112	247
With related children under 5 years.....	12	14	17	16	—	55	134	22	38	21
Married-couple families.....	11	57	28	7	24	81	71	23	59	104
Householder worked in 1989.....	16	11	5	5	4	44	34	22	10	26
With related children under 18 years.....	11	16	18	5	—	58	49	20	35	62
With related children under 5 years.....	3	8	8	3	—	21	10	11	26	32
Female householder, no husband present.....	18	19	19	9	47	47	29	24	34	29
Householder worked in 1989.....	5	13	6	10	—	40	94	11	4	7
With related children under 18 years.....	18	6	17	37	7	42	217	27	23	29
With related children under 5 years.....	6	13	6	10	—	26	124	12	11	4
Unrelated individuals.....	12	123	31	68	50	182	202	62	74	78
Nonfamily householder.....	6	89	22	50	34	110	155	51	31	34
65 years and over.....	—	64	8	9	—	67	58	22	6	—
Persons.....	126	290	204	202	126	628	1 135	229	347	598
Percent below poverty level.....	4.1	15.6	15.1	12.8	5.5	33.6	33.5	9.8	22.9	8.9
Persons under 18 years.....	57	26	85	80	8	173	445	79	131	198
Related children under 18 years.....	57	26	84	78	8	173	439	79	125	198
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19	39	16	16	—	116	280	16	49	77
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	115	25	9	50	81	102	22	22	55
Persons 75 years and over.....	—	45	8	2	37	39	37	18	—	33
Ratio of Income in 1989 to Poverty Level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	6	127	67	128	56	252	660	124	155	220
Persons below 25 percent of poverty level.....	183	453	270	270	192	900	1 226	333	466	961
Persons below 20 percent of poverty level.....	666	1 165	557	519	677	1 610	1 648	675	1 045	2 085

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.

	Tract 6019	Tract 6020	Tract 6021	Tract 6022	Tract 6023	Tract 6024	Tract 6025	Tract 6026	Tract 6027 01
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	1 204	274	1 753	306	1 218	971	833	2 486	768
Less than \$5,000.....	65	21	199	25	50	40	25	91	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	111	37	336	30	120	57	249	98	240
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	121	25	173	53	129	81	136	122	78
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	267	64	447	67	249	220	223	297	166
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	244	55	44	54	24	125	146	146	146
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	198	40	145	39	296	168	131	505	161
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	158	25	144	26	144	111	72	490	109
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	61	6	14	6	5	6	26	177	2
\$100,000 or more.....	7	2	7	7	43	41	—	131	14
Median (dollars).....	26 319	21 875	18 819	22 609	29 297	29 158	21 496	36 463	29 266
Mean (dollars).....	30 083	26 295	24 464	28 064	35 464	39 873	25 377	46 557	33 014
Families.....	944	193	1 106	211	703	665	526	2 039	608
Median income (dollars).....	29 613	25 865	24 219	24 779	39 836	33 488	27 230	40 187	33 362
Males 15 years and over, with income.....	1 214	217	1 355	283	921	847	605	2 565	746
Median income (dollars).....	17 176	15 292	15 761	13 807	25 169	22 979	19 432	26 025	19 964
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	47.0	43.8	42.6	43.8	49.9	38.1	42.1	51.7	46.2
Median income (dollars).....	26 760	26 750	23 219	24 375	35 500	31 958	28 264	35 988	28 292
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	1 079	217	1 153	253	983	947	714	2 739	655
Median income (dollars).....	7 019	7 194	7 061	8 177	11 209	9 895	9 872	6 655	8 396
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	31.2	28.2	29.7	32.1	27.7	21.8	29.1	28.8	30.4
Median income (dollars).....	16 884	10 889	15 714	18 000	17 390	16 894	18 155	18 715	15 919
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 113	10 682	9 294	17 110	16 400	17 243	12 403	15 908	11 991
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	1 204	274	1 753	306	1 218	971	833	2 486	768
With earnings.....	904	196	1 141	212	791	659	541	1 911	597
Mean earnings (dollars).....	31 472	27 502	24 898	58 468	37 570	39 793	26 437	48 189	32 920
With Social Security income.....	8 878	9 084	7 637	1 099	489	460	388	841	758
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	99	20	187	31	44	34	45	163	49
With public assistance income.....	4 284	3 919	3 043	3 174	4 634	3 298	4 178	5 390	3 466
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	221	77	385	76	324	340	268	565	212
With retirement income.....	7 417	7 049	5 116	6 116	7 971	8 200	5 938	8 824	6 261
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	34 025	31 183	26 900	60 802	45 485	48 540	30 866	50 922	36 467
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	36 718	31 740	25 155	25 940	42 332	39 332	45 372	58 003	36 803
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 387	30 876	30 653	85 248	45 122	48 110	30 876	54 985	36 516
Married-couple families (dollars).....	35 007	32 358	29 971	75 232	48 573	51 950	32 103	54 632	38 141
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 883	34 805	25 745	51 497	52 498	55 269	50 718	50 162	38 699
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 517	30 321	32 727	104 595	46 084	50 296	30 692	58 105	37 831
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	22 563	24 449	14 993	15 875	30 936	29 272	23 567	18 389	22 949
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	7 567	17 835	11 582	9 887	16 999	25 069	17 088	15 868	14 763
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 955	27 299	22 646	22 688	45 443	32 852	27 037	22 135	28 709
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families.....	944	193	1 106	211	703	665	526	2 039	608
Householder worked in 1989.....	722	122	772	150	514	447	353	1 384	406
With related children under 18 years.....	832	83	523	98	323	284	142	678	203
With related children under 5 years.....	130	34	212	31	89	79	67	243	102
Married-couple families.....	631	152	828	159	590	565	431	1 809	545
Householder worked in 1989.....	639	61	611	61	451	374	286	625	275
With related children under 18 years.....	330	62	342	69	229	188	131	795	275
With related children under 5 years.....	21	18	18	65	67	55	55	224	97
Female householder, no husband present.....	99	100	240	41	100	100	178	184	46
Householder worked in 1989.....	44	25	130	24	70	73	58	109	32
With related children under 18 years.....	26	14	166	24	57	46	43	129	22
With related children under 5 years.....	5	69	5	10	24	12	2	19	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	299	91	792	126	567	332	319	543	186
Nonfamily householder.....	260	81	647	95	513	306	307	447	160
65 years and over.....	30	30	34	30	274	194	159	678	69
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 166	672	4 042	743	2 627	2 215	1 700	6 753	2 094
Persons under 18 years.....	698	143	770	158	536	432	250	1 695	530
Related children under 18 years.....	698	143	770	158	536	432	248	1 681	530
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	100	717	100	393	323	185	1 295	1 395	399
Persons 65 years and over.....	436	109	670	111	526	606	441	969	305
Persons 75 years and over.....	113	32	266	46	242	320	148	318	84
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	74	21	190	27	47	11	15	120	40
Percent below poverty level.....	7.8	10.9	17.2	12.8	6.7	1.7	2.9	5.9	6.6
Householder worked in 1989.....	47	9	63	12	25	—	6	70	17
With related children under 18 years.....	35	13	142	22	41	5	9	86	28
With related children under 5 years.....	6	7	85	8	26	—	5	16	5
Married-couple families.....	48	17	56	9	20	11	11	61	22
Householder worked in 1989.....	35	9	34	5	15	—	4	45	15
With related children under 18 years.....	14	14	47	—	11	5	4	36	17
With related children under 5 years.....	—	4	25	—	9	—	3	7	10
Female householder, no husband present.....	26	4	125	18	27	27	4	54	11
Householder worked in 1989.....	18	1	29	1	12	5	1	25	6
With related children under 18 years.....	21	2	95	18	27	—	2	50	9
With related children under 5 years.....	9	2	60	8	17	—	—	9	—
Unrelated individuals.....	63	27	272	87	92	57	44	94	34
Nonfamily householder.....	47	20	186	23	53	49	35	50	23
65 years and over.....	19	9	93	7	32	41	11	32	8
Persons.....	279	102	894	114	277	91	86	455	170
Percent below poverty level.....	8.8	15.2	22.1	15.3	10.5	4.1	6.1	6.7	8.1
Persons under 18 years.....	82	18	312	10	110	10	18	142	53
Related children under 18 years.....	82	35	312	29	100	10	18	137	53
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	69	25	218	22	60	10	13	123	30
Persons 65 years and over.....	11	14	93	3	18	55	11	32	11
Persons 75 years and over.....	5	5	63	5	18	32	6	—	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	109	21	330	38	95	61	30	206	67
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	410	140	1 340	118	349	120	174	664	257
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	982	254	1 767	320	578	469	496	1 177	567

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.

	Tract 6027.02	Tract 6028	Tract 6029	Tract 6030	Tract 6031	Tract 6032	Tract 6033	Tract 6034	Tract 6035
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 315	1 481	1 105	1 174	204	3 814	1 684	934	726
Less than \$5,000	53	150	52	53	10	79	100	171	61
\$5,000 to \$9,999	123	235	89	129	229	127	227	161	131
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	235	155	89	20	229	166	160	112
\$15,000 to \$24,999	327	296	208	256	45	713	394	191	183
\$25,000 to \$34,999	195	182	150	246	34	454	250	120	116
\$35,000 to \$49,999	236	180	155	267	34	867	348	140	94
\$50,000 to \$74,999	193	100	170	205	44	755	180	46	44
\$75,000 to \$99,999	123	5	4	21	6	216	19	6	6
\$100,000 or more	26	15	9	5	2	72	13		
Median (dollars)	27 022	15 485	26 207	30 026	28 182	35 041	24 038	17 443	18 596
Mean (dollars)	32 349	20 387	30 175	33 065	33 089	38 983	27 414	30 158	22 491
Families	1 097	907	707	1 070	170	3 097	1 320	567	517
Median income (dollars)	29 767	19 789	29 258	34 734	33 438	38 726	27 621	25 240	21 518
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 389	1 061	1 091	1 177	3 229	3 889	1 498	850	617
Median income (dollars)	14 987	18 984	18 984	19 810	17 102	24 084	18 947	12 356	14 651
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.5	35.1	51.4	50.5	55.0	51.3	43.0	36.0	41.8
Median income (dollars)	27 838	24 355	28 417	32 734	28 214	31 797	27 596	26 190	20 833
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 123	751	680	991	180	3 317	1 622	864	680
Median income (dollars)	6 649	6 787	6 637	6 570	7 500	9 389	7 667	7 022	7 163
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.2	18.9	27.7	29.2	27.8	32.0	28.5	18.6	23.9
Median income (dollars)	16 424	16 250	15 439	18 705	12 500	20 076	17 420	13 897	15 795
Per capita income (dollars)	10 904	9 106	10 449	11 170	11 679	13 962	10 429	12 714	8 585
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 315	1 481	1 105	1 174	204	3 814	1 684	934	726
With earnings	1 026	811	901	963	171	3 152	1 161	600	504
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 684	23 344	30 611	33 006	32 709	38 336	28 983	34 556	23 087
With Social Security income	362	629	251	333	53	1 076	697	232	252
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 877	7 937	7 807	7 589	8 803	8 823	8 037	8 226	9 092
With public assistance income	123	185	78	60	13	153	137	54	98
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 274	4 422	3 801	1 910	3 042	4 746	4 087	3 210	3 092
With retirement income	400	439	245	226	36	1 045	488	275	166
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 413	7 274	6 106	7 767	6 687	8 078	7 303	6 518	6 415
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families	35 075	24 533	32 817	36 221	36 674	43 027	31 222	28 342	25 017
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 930	20 471	32 539	37 257	37 981	45 782	29 123	23 453	23 140
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 743	27 020	33 145	35 218	35 714	40 972	32 883	31 334	26 915
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 712	34 421	37 449	44 377	44 377	44 972	33 010	33 329	28 509
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 855	25 381	34 851	38 448	39 285	49 558	33 329	33 177	28 245
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 362	28 633	33 884	36 426	35 453	41 240	32 780	31 503	28 529
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 508	15 530	19 087	24 817	30 004	23 643	20 305	14 939	16 292
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 531	9 663	14 521	17 936	3 300	14 946	11 773	7 326	12 114
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 941	20 680	24 171	27 450	38 016	30 626	35 379	27 449	23 348
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 097	977	907	990	170	3 097	1 320	567	517
Householder worked in 1989	755	528	718	791	143	2 340	887	330	366
With related children under 18 years	491	423	510	571	77	1 383	618	247	275
With related children under 5 years	133	208	259	260	24	223	229	76	114
Married-couple families	783	783	783	783	153	2 753	1 135	418	317
Householder worked in 1989	658	572	637	712	426	2 073	762	264	262
With related children under 18 years	422	257	422	477	66	1 196	503	157	167
With related children under 5 years	140	169	216	212	21	467	217	78	109
Female householder, no husband present	94	261	93	72	13	153	100	127	121
Householder worked in 1989	60	130	51	37	13	206	98	54	80
With related children under 18 years	33	52	38	52	7	177	92	85	82
With related children under 5 years	24	60	12	32	3	47	4	34	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined									
Nonfamily householder	318	525	239	264	50	923	395	431	284
65 years and over	218	504	198	184	34	717	364	367	209
	103	321	70	92	14	236	229	176	98
Persons for whom poverty status is determined									
Families	3 916	3 310	3 180	3 409	523	10 653	4 468	2 066	1 897
Persons under 18 years	699	699	724	746	498	1 047	441	500	570
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 033	691	617	717	142	2 428	940	447	441
Related children 5 to 17 years	801	482	679	679	120	1 795	742	329	387
Persons 65 years and over	489	679	303	337	33	1 152	484	273	271
Persons 75 years and over	159	76	111	113	13	356	242	185	101
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	124	233	75	92	11	91	120	110	85
Percent below poverty level	11.3	23.8	8.3	9.3	6.5	2.9	9.1	19.4	16.4
Householder worked in 1989	81	33	33	33	9	56	37	47	39
With related children under 18 years	85	170	64	72	73	78	109	84	73
With related children under 5 years	49	107	36	32	11	25	46	37	38
Married-couple families	128	128	128	128	24	24	59	30	30
Householder worked in 1989	28	46	22	34	6	7	31	15	15
With related children under 18 years	46	89	43	43	8	17	53	15	23
With related children under 5 years	19	67	24	24	1	11	31	9	12
Female householder, no husband present	49	98	26	29	3	58	45	64	52
Householder worked in 1989	25	35	11	11	40	18	27	24	24
With related children under 18 years	21	81	21	21	32	32	46	24	24
With related children under 5 years	24	40	21	21	3	25	4	24	24
Unrelated individuals									
Nonfamily householder	113	146	72	111	17	135	87	127	94
65 years and over	42	135	48	42	8	76	62	85	60
	29	66	18	18	4	40	20	25	25
Persons									
Percent below poverty level	56.6	91.2	23.7	46.6	49	43.6	52.7	47.9	37.5
Persons under 18 years	14.5	27.6	10.6	13.7	8.3	4.1	11.8	23.2	19.8
Persons under 18 years	242	365	248	248	138	138	216	184	147
Related children 5 to 17 years	257	257	131	131	138	138	216	184	147
Related children 5 to 17 years	143	242	78	106	4	113	143	135	101
Persons 65 years and over	43	105	15	21	2	50	67	56	28
Persons 75 years and over	14	59	4	15	4	14	48	19	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	310	283	134	243	29	218	355	151	157
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	814	1 213	546	551	63	637	706	584	512
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 333	1 639	1 109	1 139	130	1 606	1 423	886	954

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6036	Tract 6037	Tract 6038	Tract 6039	Tract 6040	Tract 6041.98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	962	2 120	3 353	1 520	1 246	1 490	963	1 913	3 648	
Less than \$5,000	8	68	65	67	158	155	124	40	126	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	170	332	172	140	211	350	174	169	291	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	208	233	282	222	191	230	215	217	274	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	123	371	642	388	351	306	192	444	744	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	154	295	405	278	154	222	102	351	702	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	189	295	855	213	171	191	113	369	788	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	86	199	649	174	32	29	31	271	583	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	31	145	40	—	—	—	37	116	
\$100,000 or more	—	16	49	38	—	7	—	15	22	
Median (dollars)	23 627	23 085	35 304	23 949	16 193	15 269	13 642	27 040	30 679	
Mean (dollars)	27 957	26 863	37 138	31 942	20 411	19 410	19 261	30 893	32 668	
Families	692	1 508	2 876	1 153	813	855	541	1 522	2 688	
Median income (dollars)	30 370	25 964	37 857	28 883	18 856	21 689	22 930	31 038	35 512	
Males 15 years and over, with income	870	1 812	3 510	1 403	936	1 123	1 694	1 836	3 313	
Median income (dollars)	16 635	17 457	23 098	16 921	14 483	13 793	12 802	18 815	22 567	
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.0	46.2	54.2	35.1	28.7	35.5	32.9	42.3	50.2	
Median income (dollars)	27 798	24 669	31 823	24 674	21 875	21 190	22 143	28 463	31 792	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 183	1 925	2 938	1 378	1 006	1 257	1 490	3 187	5 062	
Median income (dollars)	8 315	8 055	8 458	8 313	7 298	6 546	7 558	8 806	9 447	
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.7	26.5	28.5	29.2	20.2	20.4	29.3	30.1	31.1	
Median income (dollars)	16 494	17 057	18 517	18 488	15 437	14 082	14 708	16 941	18 981	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 337	11 298	13 056	12 945	8 672	8 858	9 768	12 020	13 646	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	962	2 120	3 353	1 520	1 246	1 490	963	1 913	3 648	
With earnings	618	1 485	2 708	980	677	955	524	1 360	2 770	
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 687	27 365	38 047	32 988	21 822	19 122	21 159	30 600	33 757	
With Social Security income	428	861	900	791	497	711	741	783	1 292	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 070	8 238	8 283	8 811	8 396	7 212	7 878	9 575	8 334	
With public assistance income	88	107	98	110	233	151	91	77	174	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 310	4 334	4 377	3 402	4 370	4 384	3 710	4 084	4 780	
With retirement income	283	574	828	593	401	315	336	724	976	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 415	7 799	8 175	6 989	6 554	6 280	4 919	8 393	8 761	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families	32 575	31 100	40 171	37 025	23 313	24 234	25 650	33 846	38 341	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 130	34 489	40 805	38 264	14 670	23 145	24 653	32 840	37 106	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 383	29 327	39 617	36 474	29 633	24 918	26 095	34 331	39 076	
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 572	32 321	41 811	35 656	26 901	26 683	28 719	35 014	39 737	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 838	38 027	42 867	43 903	21 793	29 438	33 292	36 154	41 780	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 419	29 286	40 546	32 114	32 677	25 115	27 183	34 472	39 708	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 817	22 868	23 446	42 704	10 610	18 015	16 853	26 873	21 996	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 824	17 380	21 746	13 736	6 985	10 017	12 410	14 158	13 865	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 239	26 573	25 164	60 606	17 686	26 672	20 397	34 480	26 629	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	692	1 508	2 876	1 153	813	855	541	1 522	2 688	
Householder worked in 1989	440	1 004	2 266	340	343	305	305	961	1 466	
With related children under 18 years	278	573	1 415	383	343	340	171	523	1 051	
With related children under 5 years	168	260	562	113	180	137	48	186	418	
Married-couple families	557	1 266	2 818	1 042	609	609	354	1 303	2 302	
Householder worked in 1989	266	838	1 429	533	272	408	185	841	1 684	
With related children under 18 years	319	441	1 256	304	183	221	89	442	890	
With related children under 5 years	25	238	525	89	102	86	162	31	187	
Female householder, no husband present	73	190	189	144	245	202	103	281	281	
Householder worked in 1989	42	120	157	76	66	105	103	109	173	
With related children under 18 years	46	110	114	63	148	110	71	76	128	
With related children under 5 years	7	22	17	19	78	51	9	24	29	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	300	827	555	289	523	711	479	958	1 446	
Nonfamily householder	270	612	477	167	433	635	422	391	1 151	
65 years and over	183	378	278	120	275	225	155	257	451	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 373	5 067	9 516	3 694	2 942	3 239	1 927	4 906	8 908	
Persons under 18 years	499	985	2 508	659	643	632	284	976	1 745	
Related children under 18 years	499	985	2 508	652	643	632	284	976	1 731	
Related children 5 to 17 years	409	732	1 803	479	456	420	209	739	1 203	
Persons 65 years and over	395	1 128	1 059	1 016	661	801	611	963	1 506	
Persons 75 years and over	123	344	341	419	232	330	248	299	520	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	49	124	73	73	217	149	67	122	122	
Percent below poverty level	4.2	4.6	4.3	6.3	26.7	17.4	12.4	8.0	4.6	
Householder worked in 1989	23	43	84	20	29	63	33	73	74	
With related children under 18 years	29	42	91	37	188	94	40	109	113	
With related children under 5 years	12	14	4	105	68	14	65	54	68	
Married-couple families	31	31	102	32	57	55	27	81	64	
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	76	13	6	32	5	54	53	
With related children under 18 years	3	14	77	7	51	24	5	68	68	
With related children under 5 years	6	14	38	6	32	17	5	46	33	
Female householder, no husband present	10	38	22	—	154	85	40	41	54	
Householder worked in 1989	1	12	7	6	23	21	7	28	21	
With related children under 18 years	10	28	14	26	137	70	35	41	45	
With related children under 5 years	—	4	6	4	73	31	9	19	21	
Unrelated individuals	54	241	65	59	122	206	163	56	262	
Nonfamily householder	48	125	43	48	88	180	119	42	161	
65 years and over	30	116	24	25	39	129	37	34	100	
Persons	168	398	516	232	836	685	379	486	766	
Percent below poverty level	7.1	7.9	5.4	6.3	28.4	21.1	19.7	9.9	8.6	
Persons under 18 years	73	45	193	61	353	211	81	232	282	
Related children under 18 years	73	45	193	54	353	211	81	232	268	
Related children 5 to 17 years	49	95	151	50	221	109	57	127	194	
Persons 65 years and over	30	126	35	78	61	161	54	51	125	
Persons 75 years and over	14	43	17	66	20	68	27	21	53	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	23	116	184	90	450	283	207	161	232	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	338	641	747	359	890	940	633	633	973	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	839	1 637	1 923	951	1 626	1 683	949	1 101	1 838	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.							
	Tract 6050.01	Tract 6050.02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055	Tract 6056
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	903	1 203	3	8	—	13	10	—
Less than \$5,000	58	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	92	112	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86	94	—	8	—	6	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	193	240	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	142	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	166	280	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	124	178	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	29	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	13	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	34 896	37 075	19 537	11 867	—	21 481	51 896	—
Mean (dollars)	34 896	37 075	19 537	11 867	—	21 481	51 896	—
Families	746	1 003	3	—	—	6	6	—
Median income (dollars)	30 329	33 867	18 750	—	—	35 000	61 250	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	867	—	3	—	9	6	—
Median income (dollars)	19 426	21 328	16 250	—	—	13 750	27 500	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.7	51.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	27 885	32 021	16 250	—	—	38 750	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	734	934	8	—	—	12	10	—
Median income (dollars)	6 875	6 735	3 750	11 250	—	5 625	36 250	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	16 506	17 941	—	—	—	—	33 750	—
Per capita income (dollars)	12 192	12 450	10 925	11 867	—	11 368	32 435	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	903	1 203	3	8	—	13	10	—
With earnings	714	1 015	3	—	—	3	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 457	38 537	6 457	11 325	—	53 500	32 000	—
With Social Security income	208	246	—	—	—	10	7	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 394	7 333	13 080	—	—	7 078	11 491	—
With public assistance income	2	44	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 909	4 412	—	—	—	4 700	—	—
With retirement income	195	194	—	—	—	6	6	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 389	6 803	—	—	—	4 954	14 750	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	38 715	40 249	19 537	—	—	35 956	62 550	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 395	43 014	—	—	—	58 226	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 785	37 308	19 537	—	—	13 685	62 550	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 750	42 278	19 537	—	—	35 956	62 550	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 581	45 698	—	—	—	58 226	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 629	38 620	19 537	—	—	13 685	62 550	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 180	16 511	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 686	13 841	—	—	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 119	19 397	—	—	—	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	746	1 003	3	—	—	6	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	579	823	—	—	—	3	—	—
With related children under 18 years	389	547	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	167	214	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	626	894	3	—	—	6	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	497	730	3	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	340	484	—	—	—	3	—	—
With related children under 5 years	153	185	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	103	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	70	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	49	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	169	218	—	8	—	7	4	—
Nonfamily householder	157	200	—	8	—	7	4	—
65 years and over	65	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 373	3 582	8	—	—	25	16	—
Persons under 18 years	703	1 031	—	—	—	4	—	—
Related children under 18 years	703	1 031	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	504	740	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	270	383	5	—	—	15	10	—
Persons 75 years and over	57	131	—	—	—	15	7	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	74	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	9.9	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	31	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	61	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	26	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	49	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	20	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	25	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	7	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	19	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	33	28	—	—	—	4	—	—
Nonfamily householder	27	23	—	—	—	4	—	—
65 years and over	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	301	358	—	—	—	4	—	—
Percent below poverty level	11.7	10.0	—	—	—	16.0	—	—
Persons under 18 years	129	165	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	129	165	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	79	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	12	34	—	—	—	4	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	156	138	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	454	437	—	—	—	4	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	854	863	—	8	—	12	—	—

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Beaver County			
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city	
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	2 042 722	174 885	174 885	9 084	8 791	
Native	1 998 905	171 128	171 128	8 382	8 595	
Foreign born	43 817	3 757	3 757	702	196	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	8 264	811	811	216	33	
Persons 5 years and over	1 922 880	164 243	164 243	8 544	8 253	
Speak a language other than English	103 874	9 641	9 641	1 544	461	
Do not speak English "very well"	29 310	2 848	2 848	529	147	
In linguistically isolated households	11 500	1 171	1 171	285		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	455 169	38 665	38 665	1 432	2 211	
Preprimary school	35 599	2 565	2 565	84		
Public school	18 673	1 545	1 545	38		
Elementary or high school	285 180	26 850	26 850	1 001	1 122	
Public school	244 087	24 677	24 677	752	944	
College	134 384	9 250	9 250	342	1 005	
Public college	93 676	6 398	6 398	228	271	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	1 429 512	120 789	120 789	6 893	5 784	
Less than 9th grade	123 772	10 693	10 693	891	760	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	193 372	19 094	19 094	1 468	1 163	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	556 790	51 558	51 558	2 689	2 648	
Some college, no degree	195 612	16 627	16 627	959	630	
Associate degree	86 055	8 055	8 055	322	303	
Bachelor's degree	176 277	10 204	10 204	411	416	
Graduate or professional degree	99 089	4 558	4 558	153	164	
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.8	75.3	75.3	65.8	66.8	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.3	12.2	12.2	8.2	10.0	
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 056	1 193	1 193	1 107	1 012	
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	1 922 880	164 243	164 243	8 544	8 253	
Same house	1 317 611	114 911	114 911	5 971	4 804	
Different house in United States	599 082	48 997	48 997	2 559	3 365	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	97 827	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	361 358	32 637	32 637	1 989	1 554	
Different MSA/PMSA	104 438	12 110	12 110	464	955	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	35 459	4 254	4 254	141	421	
Abrased	6 187	335	335	14	84	
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Persons 16 years and over	892 111	71 747	71 747	3 152	3 187	
Car, truck, or van	766 635	65 702	65 702	2 858	2 387	
Drove alone	652 994	57 929	57 929	2 485	2 071	
Carpooled	113 641	7 773	7 773	373	218	
Public transportation	57 812	867	867	70	42	
Other means	48 558	3 484	3 484	164	667	
Worked at home	19 106	1 694	1 694	60	91	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.4	21.6	21.6	20.4	17.5	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	824 373	43 667	43 667	1 997	2 614	
Central city	280 169	—	—	—	—	
Outside central city	644 204	43 667	43 667	1 997	2 614	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	67 738	28 080	28 080	1 155	573	
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	1 660 872	139 561	139 561	7 662	7 236	
In labor force	969 794	78 916	78 916	4 481	3 654	
Employed	907 097	73 085	73 085	3 270	3 208	
Unemployed	60 913	5 674	5 674	265	388	
Percent of total labor force	6.2	7.2	7.2	3.4	5.3	
Female 16 years and over	890 193	74 135	74 135	4 155	4 039	
Employed	412 862	33 092	33 092	1 592	1 600	
Unemployed	22 931	1 997	1 997	122	122	
With own children under 6 years	105 040	9 162	9 162	480	409	
In labor force	55 141	4 584	4 584	284	168	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	127 841	11 948	11 948	405	493	
In labor force	86 736	7 912	7 912	242	274	
Persons 16 to 19 years	101 920	8 915	8 915	351	391	
Not enrolled in school	18 049	1 757	1 757	38	100	
Unemployed or not in labor force	7 300	696	696	26	52	
Not high school graduate	6 565	622	622	15	15	
Employed	2 307	203	203	—	27	
Unemployed	1 186	76	76	—	22	
Not in labor force	3 066	343	343	15	26	
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 040 104	83 803	83 803	3 779	4 006	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	784 390	61 374	61 374	2 719	2 575	
50 to 52 weeks	577 252	44 040	44 040	1 837	1 655	
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 285 912	108 726	108 726	5 266	5 310	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	51 558	4 786	4 786	418	308	
With a mobility limitation	28 089	2 403	2 403	216	165	
In labor force	4 722	349	349	18	11	
With a self-care limitation	35 202	3 360	3 360	265	207	
With a work disability	106 513	9 577	9 577	654	603	
In labor force	35 313	2 967	2 967	139	142	
Prevented from working	99 653	5 483	5 483	456	396	
No work disability	1 179 408	99 149	99 149	4 612	4 707	
In labor force	900 407	73 600	73 600	3 180	3 447	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	350 973	29 029	29 029	2 366	1 755	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	73 589	5 896	5 896	578	401	
With a mobility limitation	54 823	4 128	4 128	377	261	
With a self-care limitation	43 583	3 732	3 732	364	251	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aliquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	2 466	762	2 724	2 718	3 694	2 470
Native	2 321	705	2 656	2 655	3 630	2 355
Foreign born	145	57	68	63	64	115
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	85	24	22	—	43	23
Persons 5 years and over	2 319	695	2 529	2 567	3 485	2 322
Speak a language other than English	378	121	103	181	223	292
Do not speak English "very well"	159	53	44	23	119	75
In linguistically isolated households	90	24	30	—	43	32
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	451	99	538	469	839	399
Preprimary school	36	31	31	7	59	74
Public school	—	11	43	7	37	43
Elementary or high school	312	58	417	362	607	203
Public school	240	41	400	292	584	185
College	103	40	90	100	173	122
Public college	56	41	59	86	114	116
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	1 791	572	1 913	1 995	2 525	1 877
Less than 9th grade	132	154	377	229	404	160
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	347	412	443	491	449	469
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	757	217	701	861	947	801
Some college, no degree	275	50	202	158	341	247
Associate degree	101	20	66	135	171	73
Bachelor's degree	126	19	102	146	94	94
Graduate or professional degree	53	—	22	17	72	53
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	53.5	57.1	66.0	64.6	67.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.0	3.3	6.5	8.2	6.8	7.8
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 247	1 000	1 372	1 083	1 254	1 193
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	2 319	695	2 529	2 567	3 485	2 322
Same house	1 596	513	1 530	1 635	2 170	1 637
Offent house in United States	716	182	943	904	1 304	685
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	555	121	588	708	1 100	477
Offent MSA/PMSA	161	10	219	157	189	121
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	51	136	39	87	87
Abroad	7	—	56	28	11	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	932	190	860	864	1 351	732
Car, truck, or van	781	173	743	673	1 190	659
Drove alone	661	154	655	580	1 047	582
Carpooled	120	19	108	92	143	77
Public transportation	36	—	10	25	—	—
Other means	93	107	105	155	144	73
Worked at home	22	—	11	17	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.4	15.8	18.8	18.5	18.0	21.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	588	163	694	705	961	538
Central city	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside central city	588	163	694	705	961	538
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	344	27	166	159	390	194
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	2 045	664	2 171	2 245	2 944	2 073
In labor force	1 037	200	1 025	1 046	1 642	854
Employed	892	200	892	888	1 406	763
Unemployed	74	—	133	154	236	91
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	—	13.0	14.6	14.6	10.7
Females 16 years and over	1 059	363	1 248	1 294	1 648	1 174
Employed	472	116	429	440	690	359
Unemployed	13	—	54	8	100	8
With own children under 6 years	155	25	158	99	172	146
In labor force	99	8	70	40	79	29
With own children 6 to 17 years only	110	20	166	169	255	114
In labor force	48	20	136	121	170	69
Persons 16 to 19 years	122	48	120	117	178	78
Not enrolled in school	33	—	27	40	71	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	—	19	25	21	—
Not high school graduate	15	—	15	26	12	6
Employed	—	—	—	5	6	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	14	7	—
Not in labor force	15	—	19	7	19	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 133	200	1 096	1 008	1 706	920
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	807	79	758	724	1 298	724
50 to 52 weeks	559	52	480	565	934	499
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 477	451	1 546	1 494	2 221	1 387
With a mobility or self-care limitation	130	55	85	153	93	102
With a mobility limitation	72	55	—	48	61	—
In labor force	12	—	5	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	80	20	63	51	59	62
With a work disability	199	126	260	179	272	146
In labor force	44	8	86	19	96	13
Prevented from working	124	114	142	154	154	125
No work disability	1 278	325	1 286	1 315	1 949	1 241
In labor force	945	180	910	1 006	1 488	831
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	546	213	625	580	626	686
With a mobility or self-care limitation	144	55	149	128	115	133
With a mobility limitation	113	39	209	66	66	68
With a self-care limitation	94	42	260	60	80	75

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	907 097	73 085	73 085	3 208	3 270
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	111 225	6 940	6 940	357	225
Professional specialty occupations	140 374	8 595	8 595	387	367
Technicians and related support occupations	38 338	2 782	2 782	101	114
Sales occupations	115 841	8 134	8 134	378	285
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	153 300	12 462	12 462	606	656
Private household occupations	2 305	190	190	16	15
Protective service occupations	13 869	294	1 294	102	70
Service occupations, except protective and household	106 472	10 044	10 044	467	448
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8 562	975	975	32	35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	99 427	9 390	9 390	336	266
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42 717	4 455	4 455	137	282
Transportation and material moving occupations	36 836	3 577	3 577	128	83
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	37 631	4 047	4 047	169	229
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	817 577	68 054	68 054	4 041	3 530
Less than \$5,000	42 786	3 722	3 722	338	312
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30 327	8 087	8 087	711	827
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81 888	7 421	7 421	428	535
\$15,000 to \$24,999	157 196	14 796	14 796	992	805
\$25,000 to \$34,999	134 752	11 615	11 615	676	403
\$35,000 to \$49,999	143 079	11 944	11 944	672	458
\$50,000 to \$74,999	107 485	7 803	7 803	166	159
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32 645	1 681	1 681	26	25
\$100,000 or more	27 419	990	990	32	6
Median (dollars)	27 436	25 005	25 005	20 028	15 932
Mean (dollars)	35 304	30 640	30 640	23 711	20 387
Families	569 439	50 316	50 316	2 700	2 144
Median income (dollars)	33 764	30 223	30 223	25 486	20 833
Per capita income (dollars)	14 346	11 995	11 995	10 614	8 504
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	817 577	68 054	68 054	4 041	3 530
With earnings	596 114	48 371	48 371	2 299	2 051
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 507	32 269	32 269	24 617	22 993
With Social Security income	291 161	24 800	24 800	2 027	1 590
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 316	8 503	8 503	8 333	7 403
With public assistance income	56 079	5 288	5 288	471	648
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 975	3 980	3 980	4 910	3 672
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	41 881	35 215	35 215	28 476	24 979
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 194	34 798	34 798	25 947	22 648
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 270	37 809	37 809	31 264	28 831
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 370	39 394	39 394	33 108	30 861
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 494	19 738	19 738	19 113	15 420
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 915	12 200	12 200	7 854	8 818
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	569 439	50 316	50 316	2 700	2 144
Householder worked in 1989	406 458	34 799	34 799	1 403	1 266
With related children under 18 years	242 213	22 153	22 153	932	1 004
With related children under 5 years	95 465	8 370	8 370	472	394
Married-couple families	449 672	42 101	42 101	2 002	1 492
Householder worked in 1989	350 633	30 048	30 048	1 120	977
With related children under 18 years	197 476	17 825	17 825	632	608
With related children under 5 years	81 651	6 937	6 937	324	218
Female householder, no husband present	78 306	4 454	4 454	559	326
Householder worked in 1989	42 241	3 607	3 607	234	247
With related children under 18 years	37 451	3 573	3 573	259	306
With related children under 5 years	11 525	1 168	1 168	137	188
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	294 761	20 730	20 730	1 445	1 711
Nonfamily householder	248 138	17 738	17 738	1 341	1 386
65 years and over	117 777	9 067	9 067	791	794
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 002 584	172 146	172 146	9 048	7 988
Persons under 18 years	426 540	39 133	39 133	1 582	1 713
Related children under 18 years	425 122	39 086	39 086	1 582	1 712
Related children 5 to 17 years	306 097	28 475	28 475	1 047	1 174
Persons 65 years and over	350 973	29 029	29 029	2 366	1 755
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	43 134	4 633	4 623	276	403
Percent below poverty level	7.6	9.2	9.2	13.9	18.8
Householder worked in 1989	17 661	1 947	1 947	153	164
With related children under 18 years	30 902	2 472	2 472	275	326
With related children under 5 years	14 214	1 680	1 680	161	192
Married-couple families	21 175	2 256	2 256	131	117
Householder worked in 1989	9 638	1 114	1 114	50	54
With related children under 18 years	12 984	1 434	1 434	75	67
With related children under 5 years	6 418	734	734	37	37
Female householder, no husband present	19 565	2 139	2 139	216	239
Householder worked in 1989	6 945	757	757	98	94
With related children under 18 years	16 414	1 862	1 862	197	209
With related children under 5 years	7 154	850	850	116	110
Unrelated individuals	66 575	4 864	4 864	367	557
Nonfamily householder	46 289	3 438	3 438	339	364
65 years and over	24 218	1 862	1 862	204	177
Persons	202 044	19 447	19 447	1 478	1 705
Percent below poverty level	10.1	11.3	11.3	16.3	21.3
Persons under 18 years	59 692	6 524	6 524	501	535
Related children under 18 years	58 533	6 491	6 491	501	535
Related children 5 to 17 years	40 342	4 338	4 338	315	279
Persons 65 years and over	33 455	2 669	2 669	259	239
Rate of Income in 1989 to poverty level					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	88 157	8 223	8 223	685	690
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	278 155	27 004	27 004	1 856	2 468

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aliquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	963	200	892	888	1 408	763
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	121	9	36	134	77	74
Professional specialty occupations.....	106	8	70	105	139	77
Technicians and related support occupations.....	15	—	6	17	56	35
Sales occupations.....	123	59	49	183	79	76
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	182	28	180	123	223	120
Private household occupations.....	5	—	9	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	28	—	14	13	25	48
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	129	42	239	191	169	145
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	7	—	18	8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	102	18	76	110	76	66
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	29	10	85	101	146	75
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	57	23	18	20	90	27
Handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	59	19	88	61	106	20
INCOME IN 1989						
Households.....	1 045	345	1 267	1 109	1 580	1 167
Less than \$5,000.....	63	40	147	90	152	109
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	157	90	273	271	330	231
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	125	36	211	150	164	182
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	236	81	301	371	375	246
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	143	47	143	139	316	172
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	264	29	78	156	125	128
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	42	—	40	44	74	94
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	5	—	5	—	14	5
\$100,000 or more.....	10	—	—	—	10	—
Median (dollars).....	22 480	13 239	12 234	15 971	18 762	16 464
Mean (dollars).....	25 947	13 338	16 384	20 171	21 870	21 570
Families	672	178	652	696	946	763
Median income (dollars).....	30 798	22 614	17 308	19 631	25 363	21 404
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 144	6 990	7 745	8 547	9 398	10 120
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households.....	1 045	345	1 267	1 109	1 580	1 167
With earnings.....	663	115	613	1 025	1 247	629
Mean earnings (dollars).....	25 774	13 729	18 674	23 524	25 601	25 243
With Social Security income.....	466	196	623	503	586	514
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 551	8 237	6 741	7 875	7 511	8 271
With public assistance income.....	121	59	298	196	162	103
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 419	7 480	3 913	3 627	2 808	5 022
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars).....	31 099	21 728	20 728	24 379	27 533	25 960
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 093	9 201	16 554	24 910	22 547	22 659
Married-couple families (dollars).....	33 448	22 476	24 440	28 187	30 179	28 207
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 564	14 811	22 883	32 350	25 582	26 323
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	18 955	20 883	15 306	16 411	16 745	17 797
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	12 452	2 033	11 350	6 669	10 484	7 833
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families.....	672	178	652	696	946	763
Householder worked in 1989.....	395	62	384	365	656	396
With related children under 18 years.....	262	41	345	323	421	307
With related children under 5 years.....	143	24	169	93	148	173
Married-couple families.....	551	103	394	474	755	583
Householder worked in 1989.....	346	36	243	284	566	310
With related children under 18 years.....	200	23	169	207	301	217
With related children under 5 years.....	108	15	76	63	134	135
Female householder, no husband present.....	107	69	218	173	151	156
Householder worked in 1989.....	45	121	67	59	73	73
With related children under 18 years.....	62	18	73	148	85	77
With related children under 5 years.....	35	9	11	16	34	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	407	167	756	511	761	404
Nonfamily householder.....	373	167	615	415	634	404
65 years and over.....	214	96	395	200	203	242
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 441	762	2 724	2 553	3 587	2 470
Persons under 18 years.....	478	125	599	539	837	413
Related children under 18 years.....	478	125	599	539	837	413
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	331	58	404	388	628	265
Persons 65 years and over.....	546	213	625	580	626	686
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families.....	81	28	162	123	150	150
Percent below poverty level.....	12.1	8.1	12.7	11.1	9.5	12.9
Householder worked in 1989.....	27	9	81	45	41	54
With related children under 18 years.....	53	18	137	98	110	113
With related children under 5 years.....	31	9	109	36	59	86
Married-couple families.....	41	10	53	25	56	99
Householder worked in 1989.....	13	3	36	34	34	40
With related children under 18 years.....	25	18	37	18	39	44
With related children under 5 years.....	17	—	31	6	25	62
Female householder, no husband present.....	40	18	87	76	85	44
Householder worked in 1989.....	14	9	36	33	7	14
With related children under 18 years.....	28	18	78	58	63	44
With related children under 5 years.....	14	9	36	16	34	24
Unrelated individuals.....	89	294	294	157	259	93
Nonfamily householder.....	82	77	206	106	173	93
65 years and over.....	42	27	123	67	93	58
Persons.....	245	166	749	529	773	521
Percent below poverty level.....	14.1	21.8	27.5	20.7	21.6	21.1
Persons under 18 years.....	105	54	229	186	256	168
Related children under 18 years.....	105	54	229	186	256	168
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	69	41	107	112	190	86
Persons 65 years and over.....	57	64	134	49	83	83
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	149	296	241	232	244	144
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	428	100	1 100	771	1 060	722

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquipp city	Beaver Falls city
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	178 918	10 350	10 350	4 261	1 804
Native	177 734	10 289	10 289	4 251	1 794
Foreign born	1 184	61	61	10	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	362	8	8	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	162 199	9 339	9 339	3 787	1 605
Speak a language other than English	6 452	298	298	108	62
Do not speak English "very well"	1 878	37	37	6	12
In linguistically isolated households	622	16	16	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	51 389	3 124	3 124	1 289	585
Pres/primary school	3 512	146	146	51	58
Public school	2 935	138	138	51	58
Elementary or high school	35 683	2 445	2 445	1 049	418
Public school	33 823	2 343	2 343	993	413
College	12 194	553	553	189	109
Public college	9 111	409	409	124	77
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	105 901	5 845	5 845	2 338	977
Less than 9th grade	9 876	674	674	367	107
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	23 486	1 302	1 302	534	224
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37 192	2 249	2 249	814	492
Some college, no degree	18 720	1 066	1 066	442	101
Associate degree	6 200	258	258	68	20
Bachelor's degree	6 753	233	233	80	28
Graduate or professional degree	3 664	63	63	33	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.5	66.2	66.2	61.5	66.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	3.4
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 399	1 624	1 624	1 927	1 543
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	162 199	9 339	9 339	3 787	1 605
Some house	90 163	5 567	5 567	2 483	858
Different house in United States	71 257	3 747	3 747	1 304	747
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	38 567	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20 910	3 125	3 125	1 189	611
Different MSA/PMSA	10 449	530	530	115	112
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 331	92	92	—	24
Abroad	779	25	25	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Persons 16 years and over	55 660	2 579	2 579	817	431
Car, truck, or van	32 919	2 141	2 141	641	310
Drove alone	25 329	1 620	1 620	443	243
Carpooled	7 590	521	521	198	67
Public transportation	17 238	168	168	92	37
Other means	4 979	242	242	84	79
Worked at home	524	28	28	—	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	21.4	21.4	23.1	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	53 429	1 718	1 718	470	381
Central city	25 655	—	—	—	—
Outside central city	17 774	1 718	1 718	470	381
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 231	861	861	347	50
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	131 180	7 288	7 288	2 882	1 235
In labor force	69 174	3 555	3 555	1 247	586
Employed	56 666	2 612	2 612	821	431
Unemployed	12 032	922	922	418	155
Percent of civilian labor force	17.5	26.1	26.1	33.7	24.5
Females 16 years and over	73 550	4 173	4 173	1 712	734
Employed	30 379	1 457	1 457	538	228
Unemployed	5 209	1 203	1 203	128	86
With own children under 6 years	12 350	738	738	331	126
In labor force	5 764	356	356	140	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 544	884	884	407	151
In labor force	8 504	524	524	186	81
Persons 16 to 19 years	12 345	781	781	271	139
Not enrolled in school	2 942	127	127	32	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 278	111	111	32	23
Not high school graduate	1 393	52	52	10	19
Employed	137	1	1	—	—
Unemployed	250	11	11	5	6
Not in labor force	1 006	40	40	5	13
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	71 843	3 587	3 587	1 285	541
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 433	2 512	2 512	897	361
50 to 52 weeks	33 444	1 452	1 452	447	229
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	105 971	5 951	5 951	2 367	1 046
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10 659	441	441	167	66
With a mobility limitation	4 675	217	217	93	27
In labor force	597	5	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation	8 296	318	318	106	66
With a work disability	15 682	912	912	352	183
In labor force	3 802	187	187	71	29
Prevented from working	10 194	597	597	252	113
No work disability	90 289	5 039	5 039	2 015	863
In labor force	62 649	3 251	3 251	1 154	534
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 456	1 154	1 154	507	176
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 166	364	364	166	100
With a mobility limitation	4 395	293	293	132	67
With a self-care limitation	4 061	219	219	113	49

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aliquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	465	3 385	982	556	447	699
Native	455	3 385	982	546	447	699
Foreign born	10	—	—	10	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	399	3 053	852	507	403	671
Speak a language other than English	16	83	17	21	—	16
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	5	—	3
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	128	1 022	277	190	114	226
Preschool school	10	32	53	5	—	—
Public school	10	32	53	5	—	—
Elementary or high school	118	801	175	154	83	205
Public school	108	755	170	154	75	205
College	—	189	31	31	21	21
Public college	—	124	39	31	31	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	247	1 936	539	310	265	419
Less than 9th grade	35	322	56	32	7	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75	417	79	79	47	90
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	48	715	264	166	91	196
Some college, no degree	46	372	65	22	75	55
Associate degree	17	35	5	17	6	17
Bachelor's degree	26	48	2	—	26	—
Graduate or professional degree	27	7	2	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.5	61.8	66.0	64.2	78.9	61.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.5	3.9	5.0	1.9	9.8	—
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 747	1 914	1 249	1 763	1 720	2 115
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	399	3 053	852	507	403	671
Same house	220	2 004	524	220	273	434
Different house in United States	179	849	328	—	130	237
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	175	753	248	238	124	180
Different MSA/PMSA	4	96	4	39	6	6
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	24	—	—	51
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	94	644	221	140	179	123
Car, truck, or van	62	522	158	105	158	123
Drove alone	58	337	112	98	101	89
Carpooled	7	185	46	7	57	34
Public transportation	25	45	19	12	—	—
Other means	7	77	39	23	—	—
Worked at home	—	5	—	—	21	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.5	22.8	17.8	15.6	24.9	22.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	57	377	190	128	80	97
Central city	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside central city	57	377	190	128	80	97
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	37	267	31	12	99	26
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	289	2 377	670	395	334	536
In labor force	141	972	299	203	220	224
Employed	96	641	221	140	179	129
Unemployed	45	333	78	63	41	95
Percent of civilian labor force	31.9	33.5	26.1	31.0	18.6	42.4
Females 16 years and over	164	1 383	387	227	170	309
Employed	70	401	96	84	64	111
Unemployed	10	93	71	43	16	43
With own children under 6 years	37	221	81	28	41	60
In labor force	29	29	59	15	15	15
With own children 6 to 17 years only	30	350	76	51	46	59
In labor force	23	34	34	34	40	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	23	214	65	34	48	70
Not enrolled in school	5	17	10	15	6	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	17	8	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	5	5	4	15	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	5	—	—	6	—	—
Not in labor force	—	5	4	9	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	140	1 047	277	177	188	242
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	100	718	184	135	126	167
50 to 32 weeks	46	360	95	104	105	84
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	243	1 913	557	333	290	425
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	129	28	31	19	23
With a mobility limitation	12	72	4	23	8	—
In labor force	5	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	6	75	26	31	11	11
With a work disability	30	295	93	57	11	109
In labor force	—	—	22	7	9	—
Prevented from working	25	218	54	33	11	73
No work disability	213	1 618	464	276	279	316
In labor force	141	891	258	192	220	209
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	46	456	113	49	44	111
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	153	56	30	9	16
With a mobility limitation	13	100	17	13	9	—
With a self-care limitation	13	100	26	17	9	16

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 666	2 612	2 612	821	431
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 443	138	138	34	6
Professional specialty occupations	6 488	244	244	38	35
Technicians and related support occupations	2 296	104	104	48	15
Sales occupations	4 339	256	256	108	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 286	357	357	73	74
Private household occupations	356	—	—	—	—
Protective services occupations	1 772	109	109	29	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	12 629	774	774	327	147
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	277	8	8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 413	106	106	—	38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 128	283	283	106	50
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 686	141	141	21	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 553	92	92	—	31
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	66 911	3 708	3 708	1 527	675
Less than \$5,000	22 766	822	822	385	224
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13 506	904	904	443	164
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8 009	456	456	171	94
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 618	664	664	289	63
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 178	375	375	99	76
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 235	272	272	113	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 195	150	150	17	23
\$75,000 to \$99,999	880	23	23	4	—
\$100,000 or more	544	42	42	6	18
Mean (dollars)	14 368	11 046	11 046	8 828	7 799
Median (dollars)	21 283	17 825	17 825	14 110	15 568
Families	44 235	2 674	2 674	1 100	509
Mean (dollars)	17 719	14 549	14 549	11 129	10 508
Median income (dollars)	8 205	6 770	6 770	5 252	5 899
Per capita income (dollars)					
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	66 911	3 708	3 708	1 527	675
With earnings	43 389	2 173	2 173	800	351
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 448	21 271	21 271	16 443	19 987
With Social Security income	19 238	1 169	1 169	483	228
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 598	6 826	6 826	6 631	6 171
With public assistance income	18 456	1 086	1 086	565	211
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 910	3 936	3 936	3 940	4 353
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	24 353	20 389	20 389	16 058	18 508
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 360	17 372	17 372	12 527	12 893
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 336	31 705	31 705	23 846	34 744
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 403	34 763	34 763	20 539	31 846
Female householder, no husband present	13 957	10 822	10 822	10 210	8 653
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 311	9 115	9 115	8 943	6 211
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	44 235	2 674	2 674	1 100	509
Householder worked in 1989	25 295	1 534	1 534	523	219
With related children under 18 years	27 707	1 726	1 726	757	341
With related children under 5 years	12 408	709	709	338	131
Married-couple families	19 479	1 180	1 180	474	180
Householder worked in 1989	13 131	731	731	229	107
With related children under 18 years	9 816	539	539	246	64
With related children under 5 years	4 127	252	252	99	42
Female householder, no husband present	22 084	1 382	1 382	576	303
Householder worked in 1989	11 189	732	732	266	89
With related children under 18 years	16 466	1 124	1 124	491	251
With related children under 5 years	7 734	509	509	259	88
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	30 375	1 363	1 363	481	223
Nonfamily householder	22 676	1 034	1 034	427	166
65 years and over	8 626	448	448	181	60
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	172 096	10 083	10 083	4 241	1 774
Persons under 18 years	52 337	3 424	3 424	1 529	642
Related children under 18 years	52 005	3 388	3 388	1 529	639
Related children 5 to 17 years	35 708	2 396	2 396	1 025	434
Persons 65 years and over	20 456	1 154	1 154	507	176
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	15 020	1 085	1 085	560	242
Percent below poverty level	34.0	40.6	40.6	50.9	47.5
Householder worked in 1989	4 612	358	358	176	82
With related children under 18 years	12 483	928	928	497	203
With related children under 5 years	6 966	473	473	253	82
Married-couple families	2 227	203	203	125	63
Householder worked in 1989	718	60	60	32	11
With related children under 18 years	1 427	152	152	110	18
With related children under 5 years	740	39	39	22	5
Female householder, no husband present	12 014	848	848	418	196
Householder worked in 1989	3 630	298	298	140	31
With related children under 18 years	10 338	754	754	376	182
With related children under 5 years	6 005	412	412	215	129
Unrelated individuals	12 726	613	613	215	129
Nonfamily householder	8 548	393	393	189	97
65 years and over	3 524	127	127	75	20
Persons	62 991	4 289	4 289	2 211	875
Percent below poverty level	36.3	42.5	42.5	52.1	49.3
Persons under 18 years	26 485	2 060	2 060	1 008	408
Related children under 18 years	26 182	2 024	2 024	1 103	399
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 537	1 343	1 343	735	261
Persons 65 years and over	5 261	257	257	139	41
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	34 923	2 514	2 514	1 255	607
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	73 682	5 151	5 151	2 581	1 079

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aliquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	96	641	221	140	179	129
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	8	26	—	6	18	7
Professional specialty occupations.....	11	47	21	12	31	8
Technicians and related support occupations.....	8	18	—	13	17	9
Sales occupations.....	—	91	17	—	20	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	8	60	28	32	16	20
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	5	24	—	—	12	23
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	46	250	78	30	60	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—	8	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	—	33	5	—	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	7	9	17	33	9	6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	3	18	6	12	19	6
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	—	21	10	—	12
INCOME IN 1989						
Households.....	140	1 256	400	184	173	280
Less than \$5,000.....	27	330	149	39	47	41
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	51	536	336	87	84	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	11	144	55	25	9	53
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	31	258	43	13	70	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	11	84	41	35	6	30
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7	85	7	6	22	43
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	2	9	—	10	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	6	18	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	8 892	9 065	7 238	9 340	19 050	10 417
Mean (dollars).....	13 870	13 972	15 933	15 546	17 876	15 090
Families.....	96	888	307	141	160	188
Median income (dollars).....	13 500	11 612	8 347	12 232	19 700	13 804
Per capita income (dollars).....	4 469	5 398	6 362	5 461	8 669	6 252
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households.....	140	1 256	400	184	173	280
With earnings.....	74	669	200	97	116	159
Mean earnings (dollars).....	15 841	15 574	20 678	21 610	18 688	16 172
With Social Security income.....	44	429	161	46	39	110
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 249	6 680	6 274	5 274	9 527	6 300
With public assistance income.....	48	442	114	72	25	77
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	6 309	3 559	3 739	4 708	4 564	3 521
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars).....	17 003	16 103	18 712	18 141	19 005	18 160
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	14 271	11 866	8 107	18 549	14 963	13 312
Married-couple families (dollars).....	23 354	23 419	37 944	30 294	27 758	21 172
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	31 832	19 102	16 313	33 039	30 000	18 859
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	9 717	9 848	9 059	7 790	12 022	12 161
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	8 956	7 725	5 828	8 374	12 735	11 434
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families.....	96	888	307	141	160	188
Householder worked in 1989.....	55	415	109	77	116	103
With related children under 18 years.....	70	586	203	97	102	113
With related children under 5 years.....	35	228	81	38	44	30
Married-couple families.....	49	403	99	55	71	70
Householder worked in 1989.....	26	186	45	42	45	41
With related children under 18 years.....	32	202	31	20	21	27
With related children under 5 years.....	12	35	—	16	9	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	40	446	195	73	89	105
Householder worked in 1989.....	29	254	72	20	22	21
With related children under 18 years.....	31	375	170	53	81	69
With related children under 5 years.....	16	184	68	15	35	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	49	411	123	65	31	113
Nonfamily householder.....	44	368	93	43	13	92
65 years and over.....	12	164	30	22	—	59
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	465	3 365	982	543	447	699
Persons under 18 years.....	194	1 122	351	187	133	206
Related children under 18 years.....	194	1 122	351	178	133	198
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	128	790	221	129	89	170
Persons 65 years and over.....	46	456	113	49	—	111
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families.....	47	434	154	61	40	78
Percent below poverty level.....	49.0	48.9	50.2	43.3	23.0	41.5
Householder worked in 1989.....	24	136	18	12	22	27
With related children under 18 years.....	43	375	130	52	32	52
With related children under 5 years.....	28	166	57	26	20	16
Married-couple families.....	5	115	28	9	—	24
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	56	—	5	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	5	100	13	5	—	15
With related children under 5 years.....	—	22	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	35	313	123	52	40	54
Householder worked in 1989.....	24	180	18	22	—	21
With related children under 18 years.....	31	275	114	47	32	37
With related children under 5 years.....	16	144	54	15	26	16
Unrelated individuals.....	25	184	59	43	18	45
Nonfamily householder.....	20	163	36	29	13	30
65 years and over.....	7	65	6	4	—	14
Persons.....	224	1 691	515	277	289	417
Percent below poverty level.....	48.2	50.3	52.4	41.8	27.1	41.3
Persons under 18 years.....	131	794	248	93	54	125
Related children under 18 years.....	131	794	248	93	54	117
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	75	547	156	50	28	117
Persons 65 years and over.....	7	132	12	23	—	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	51	1 012	393	113	86	133
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	272	2 003	637	309	180	389

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	2 413
Native	2 376
Foreign born	37
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	8
Persons 5 years and over	2 313
Speak a language other than English	220
Do not speak English "very well"	48
In linguistically isolated households	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	541
Preprimary school	19
Public school	—
Elementary or high school	344
Public school	312
College	178
Public college	144
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	1 545
Less than 9th grade	158
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	280
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	492
Some college, no degree	239
Associate degree	151
Bachelor's degree	107
Graduate or professional degree	118
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 450
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	2 313
Same house	1 064
Different house in United States	1 220
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	289
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	935
Different MSA/PMSA	287
Not in an MSA/PMSA	69
Abroad	29
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	865
Car, truck, or van	710
Drove alone	522
Carpooled	188
Public transportation	75
Other means	57
Worked at home	23
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	768
Central city	291
Outside central city	477
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	97
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	1 982
In labor force	1 072
Employed	882
Unemployed	190
Percent of civilian labor force	17.7
Females 16 years and over	967
Employed	580
Unemployed	58
With own children under 6 years	102
In labor force	39
With own children 6 to 17 years only	172
In labor force	94
Persons 16 to 19 years	179
Not enrolled in school	90
Unemployed or not in labor force	67
Not high school graduate	52
Employed	7
Unemployed	14
Not in labor force	31
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 126
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	822
50 to 52 weeks	433
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 643
With a mobility or self-care limitation	175
With a mobility limitation	140
In labor force	34
With a self-care limitation	93
With a work disability	348
In labor force	146
Prevented from working	166
No work disability	1 295
In labor force	909
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	220
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87
With a mobility limitation	58
With a self-care limitation	52

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Pittsburgh-Beaver
Valley, PA CMSA

OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	882
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	87
Professional specialty occupations	94
Technicians and related support occupations	28
Sales occupations	113
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	133
Private household occupations	9
Protective service occupations	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	174
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	74
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	53
Transportation and material moving occupations	33
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	978
Less than \$5,000	241
\$5,000 to \$9,999	183
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	184
\$25,000 to \$34,999	124
\$35,000 to \$49,999	85
\$50,000 to \$74,999	47
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14
\$100,000 or more	27
Median (dollars)	14 545
Mean (dollars)	27 289
Families	
Median income (dollars)	19 773
Per capita income (dollars)	10 415
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	978
With earnings	646
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 799
With Social Security income	195
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 479
With public assistance income	302
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 963
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	35 853
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 673
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 914
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 246
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 184
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 641
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	630
Householder worked in 1989	385
With related children under 18 years	370
With related children under 5 years	140
Married-couple families	404
Householder worked in 1989	289
With related children under 18 years	224
With related children under 5 years	82
Female householder, no husband present	186
Householder worked in 1989	64
With related children under 18 years	125
With related children under 5 years	52
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	501
Nonfamily householder	348
65 years and over	79
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 282
Persons under 18 years	506
Related children under 18 years	499
Related children 5 to 17 years	399
Persons 65 years and over	220
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	226
Percent below poverty level	35.9
Householder worked in 1989	54
With related children under 18 years	181
With related children under 5 years	70
Married-couple families	85
Householder worked in 1989	24
With related children under 18 years	68
With related children under 5 years	32
Female householder, no husband present	133
Householder worked in 1989	30
With related children under 18 years	105
With related children under 5 years	36
Unrelated individuals	307
Nonfamily householder	192
65 years and over	36
Persons	975
Percent below poverty level	42.7
Persons under 18 years	292
Related children under 18 years	282
Related children 5 to 17 years	233
Persons 65 years and over	63
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	426
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 114

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	15 050
Native	4 857
Foreign born	10 193
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	1 053
Persons 5 years and over	13 991
Speak a language other than English	10 145
Do not speak English "very well"	3 576
In linguistically isolated households	2 309
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	6 693
Preprimary school	384
Public school	207
Elementary or high school	2 736
Public school	2 215
College	3 573
Public college	1 893
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	8 815
Less than 9th grade	539
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	436
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 049
Some college, no degree	571
Associate degree	381
Bachelor's degree	2 210
Graduate or professional degree	3 429
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	66.2
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	963
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	13 991
Same house	5 179
Different house in United States	5 347
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 024
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 520
Different MSA/PMSA	2 517
Not in an MSA/PMSA	286
Abroad	3 465
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	6 430
Car, truck, or van	4 317
Drove alone	3 531
Carpooled	786
Public transportation	734
Other means	1 233
Worked at home	146
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 163
Central city	3 308
Outside central city	2 855
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	267
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	11 486
In labor force	6 894
Employed	6 573
Unemployed	314
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6
Females 16 years and over	5 594
Employed	2 637
Unemployed	157
With own children under 6 years	1 040
In labor force	334
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 243
In labor force	769
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 165
Not enrolled in school	109
Unemployed or not in labor force	74
Not high school graduate	78
Employed	16
Unemployed	12
Not in labor force	50
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	7 892
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 754
50 to 52 weeks	3 721
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	11 000
With a mobility or self-care limitation	536
With a mobility limitation	131
In labor force	26
With a self-care limitation	400
With a work disability	307
In labor force	104
Prevented from working	148
No work disability	10 693
In labor force	6 692
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	424
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59
With a mobility limitation	38
With a self-care limitation	33

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 573
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	807
Professional specialty occupations	2 428
Technicians and related support occupations	668
Sales occupations	617
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	515
Private household occupations	38
Protective service occupations	37
Service occupations, except protective and household	916
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	191
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	192
Transportation and material moving occupations	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	107
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	4 775
Less than \$5,000	632
\$5,000 to \$9,999	389
\$10,000 to \$14,999	392
\$15,000 to \$24,999	597
\$25,000 to \$34,999	526
\$35,000 to \$49,999	539
\$50,000 to \$74,999	754
\$75,000 to \$99,999	344
\$100,000 or more	585
Median (dollars)	31 358
Mean (dollars)	51 879
Families	3 261
Median income (dollars)	44 365
Per capita income (dollars)	16 895
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	4 775
With earnings	4 129
Mean earnings (dollars)	55 544
With Social Security income	306
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 865
With public assistance income	228
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 377
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	64 736
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 196
Married-couple families (dollars)	70 153
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 261
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 239
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 951
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	3 261
Householder worked in 1989	2 818
With related children under 18 years	2 174
With related children under 5 years	790
Married-couple families	2 846
Householder worked in 1989	2 477
With related children under 18 years	1 924
With related children under 5 years	761
Female householder, no husband present	275
Householder worked in 1989	221
With related children under 18 years	181
With related children under 5 years	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 472
Nonfamily householder	1 514
65 years and over	79
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	14 324
Persons under 18 years	3 967
Related children under 18 years	3 932
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 880
Persons 65 years and over	424
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	487
Percent below poverty level	14.9
Householder worked in 1989	222
With related children under 18 years	342
With related children under 5 years	109
Married-couple families	382
Householder worked in 1989	170
With related children under 18 years	246
With related children under 5 years	167
Female householder, no husband present	83
Householder worked in 1989	50
With related children under 18 years	67
With related children under 5 years	20
Unrelated individuals	962
Nonfamily householder	527
65 years and over	18
Persons	2 607
Percent below poverty level	18.2
Persons under 18 years	622
Related children under 18 years	587
Related children 5 to 17 years	369
Persons 65 years and over	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 582
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	3 172

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	11 285	834	834
Native	8 630	758	758
Foreign born	2 455	76	76
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	251	2	2
Persons 5 years and over	10 234	784	784
Speak a language other than English	4 309	248	248
Do not speak English "very well"	1 312	44	44
In linguistically isolated households	491	2	2
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 739	257	257
Preschool	279	2	2
Public school	155	2	2
Elementary or high school	1 995	191	191
Public school	1 677	177	177
College	1 465	64	64
Public college	804	33	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	6 508	478	478
Less than 9th grade	470	36	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	841	108	108
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 839	164	164
Some college, no degree	1 112	94	94
Associate degree	408	47	47
Bachelor's degree	791	7	7
Graduate or professional degree	1 047	22	22
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.9	69.9	69.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.2	6.1	6.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 031	1 197	1 197
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	10 234	784	784
Same house	4 882	415	415
Different house in United States	4 476	342	342
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	942	-	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 641	174	174
Different MSA/PMSA	1 606	162	162
Not in an MSA/PMSA	287	6	6
Aboard	876	27	27
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	4 822	321	321
Car, truck, or van	3 690	269	269
Drive alone	2 892	236	236
Carpooled	798	33	33
Public transportation	492	10	10
Other means	549	40	40
Worked at home	2	91	91
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.7	20.4	20.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 585	191	191
Central city	2 084	-	-
Outside central city	2 521	191	191
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	237	130	130
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	8 424	615	615
In labor force	5 410	373	373
Employed	4 896	327	327
Unemployed	495	46	46
Percent of civilian labor force	9.2	12.3	12.3
Females 16 years and over	4 372	339	339
Employed	2 323	149	149
Unemployed	123	17	17
With own children under 6 years	680	53	53
In labor force	260	25	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	797	68	68
In labor force	534	46	46
Persons 16 to 19 years	628	90	90
Not enrolled in school	117	28	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	64	22	22
Not high school graduate	56	22	22
Employed	18	-	-
Unemployed	8	8	8
Not in labor force	30	14	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 793	347	347
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 140	247	247
50 to 52 weeks	2 665	141	141
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	7 524	543	543
With a mobility or self-care limitation	444	33	33
With a mobility limitation	208	13	13
In labor force	48	2	2
With a self-care limitation	247	29	29
With a work disability	540	37	37
In labor force	192	21	21
Prevented from working	311	13	13
No work disability	6 964	506	506
In labor force	5 077	350	350
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	734	53	53
With a mobility or self-care limitation	200	17	17
With a mobility limitation	129	9	9
With a self-care limitation	132	8	8

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text) For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh— Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 896	327	327
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	548	29	29
Professional specialty occupations	1 039	37	37
Technicians and related support occupations	215	5	5
Sales occupations	499	28	28
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	785	44	44
Private household occupations	32	—	—
Protective service occupations	98	15	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	813	91	91
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	32	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	355	36	36
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	124	19	19
Transportation and material moving occupations	172	11	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	183	12	12
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	3 647	250	250
Less than \$5,000	424	31	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	23	23	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	508	32	32
\$15,000 to \$24,999	551	33	33
\$25,000 to \$34,999	589	59	59
\$35,000 to \$49,999	443	36	36
\$50,000 to \$74,999	444	34	34
\$75,000 to \$99,999	151	2	2
\$100,000 or more	161	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 273	26 000	26 000
Mean (dollars)	34 170	26 994	26 994
Families	2 432	216	216
Median income (dollars)	29 521	27 955	27 955
Per capita income (dollars)	11 837	8 489	8 489
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	3 647	250	250
With earnings	2 880	194	194
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 989	29 295	29 295
With Social Security income	720	67	67
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 771	5 569	5 569
With public assistance income	414	5	5
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 700	4 272	4 272
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	39 227	29 772	29 772
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 157	39 045	39 045
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 508	32 424	32 424
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 696	42 522	42 522
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 156	13 948	13 948
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 323	17 360	17 360
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	2 432	216	216
Householder worked in 1989	1 782	167	167
With related children under 18 years	1 395	132	132
With related children under 5 years	634	46	46
Married-couple families	1 849	185	185
Householder worked in 1989	1 478	150	150
With related children under 18 years	1 042	115	115
With related children under 5 years	473	44	44
Female householder, no husband present	462	31	31
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years	321	17	17
With related children under 5 years	149	2	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 955	39	39
Nonfamily householder	1 215	34	34
65 years and over	281	21	21
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	10 814	798	798
Persons under 18 years	3 179	279	279
Related children under 18 years	45 170	279	279
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 138	229	229
Persons 65 years and over	734	53	53
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	406	24	24
Percent below poverty level	16.7	11.1	11.1
Householder worked in 1989	108	16	16
With related children under 18 years	317	8	8
With related children under 5 years	167	8	8
Married-couple families	219	22	22
Householder worked in 1989	90	14	14
With related children under 18 years	144	6	6
With related children under 5 years	69	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	165	2	2
Householder worked in 1989	18	2	2
With related children under 18 years	165	2	2
With related children under 5 years	118	2	2
Unrelated individuals	629	15	15
Nonfamily householder	305	15	15
65 years and over	81	7	7
Persons	2 062	97	97
Percent below poverty level	18.9	12.2	12.2
Persons under 18 years	745	23	23
Related children under 18 years	736	23	23
Related children 5 to 17 years	486	14	14
Persons 65 years and over	103	7	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 211	68	68
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 458	187	187

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh--Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 034 400	174 268	174 268
Native	1 992 403	170 570	170 570
Foreign born	41 997	3 698	3 698
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	8 207	809	809
Persons 5 years and over	1 915 386	163 664	163 664
Speak a language other than English	100 965	9 477	9 477
Do not speak English "very well"	28 500	2 823	2 823
In linguistically isolated households	11 187	1 169	1 169
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	452 500	38 482	38 482
Preprimary school	35 385	2 563	2 563
Public school	18 560	1 543	1 543
Elementary or high school	283 695	26 716	26 716
Public school	242 863	24 557	24 557
College	133 420	9 203	9 203
Public college	93 152	6 370	6 370
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 424 657	120 444	120 444
Less than 9th grade	123 467	10 664	10 664
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	19 927	19 002	19 002
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	555 401	51 438	51 438
Some college, no degree	194 784	16 584	16 584
Associate degree	84 286	8 016	8 016
Bachelor's degree	175 659	10 197	10 197
Graduate or professional degree	98 227	4 543	4 543
Percent high school graduate or higher	77 8	75 4	75 4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19 2	12 2	12 2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 056	1 193	1 193
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 915 386	163 664	163 664
Some house	1 313 652	114 535	114 535
Different house in United States	596 144	48 799	48 799
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	97 377	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	360 046	32 526	32 526
Different MSA/PMSA	103 462	12 025	12 025
Not in an MSA/PMSA	35 259	4 248	4 248
Abroad	5 590	330	330
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	888 618	71 524	71 524
Car, truck, or van	763 761	65 506	65 506
Groove alone	650 658	57 754	57 754
Carpooled	113 103	7 752	7 752
Public transportation	57 505	862	862
Other means	48 321	3 464	3 464
Worked at home	19 031	1 692	1 692
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22 4	21 6	21 6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	821 025	43 513	43 513
Central city	258 719	—	—
Outside central city	562 306	43 513	43 513
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	67 593	28 011	28 011
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 654 744	139 100	139 100
In labor force	965 945	78 664	78 664
Employed	903 520	72 856	72 856
Unemployed	60 642	5 651	5 651
Percent of civilian labor force	6 3	7 2	7 2
Females 16 years and over	886 795	73 867	73 867
Employed	411 026	32 972	32 972
Unemployed	22 858	1 989	1 989
With own children under 6 years	104 543	9 124	9 124
In labor force	54 941	4 566	4 566
With own children 6 to 17 years only	112 772	11 889	11 889
In labor force	86 297	7 875	7 875
Persons 16 to 19 years	101 341	8 839	8 839
Not enrolled in school	19 976	1 737	1 737
Unemployed or not in labor force	7 271	682	682
Not high school graduate	6 533	608	608
Employed	2 289	203	203
Unemployed	1 178	68	68
Not in labor force	3 060	337	337
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 035 875	83 561	83 561
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	781 349	61 223	61 223
50 to 32 weeks	575 187	43 943	43 943
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 280 456	108 327	108 327
With a mobility or self-care limitation	51 284	4 762	4 762
With a mobility limitation	27 959	2 392	2 392
In labor force	4 692	349	349
With a self-care limitation	34 986	3 340	3 340
With a work disability	104 119	9 542	9 542
In labor force	35 185	2 948	2 948
Prevented from working	39 429	5 470	5 470
No work disability	1 174 337	98 785	98 785
In labor force	896 795	73 369	73 369
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	350 381	28 976	28 976
With a mobility or self-care limitation	73 441	5 879	5 879
With a mobility limitation	54 726	4 119	4 119
With a self-care limitation	43 484	3 724	3 724

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	903 520	72 856	72 856
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	110 815	6 918	6 918
Professional specialty occupations	139 553	8 563	8 563
Technicians and related support occupations	38 374	2 779	2 779
Sales occupations	115 462	8 112	8 112
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	152 688	12 424	12 424
Private household occupations	7 286	190	190
Protective service occupations	13 807	1 284	1 284
Service occupations, except protective and household	106 018	9 988	9 988
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8 553	975	975
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	99 141	9 362	9 362
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42 622	4 643	4 643
Transportation and material moving occupations	36 721	3 571	3 571
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	37 480	4 047	4 047
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	814 977	67 879	67 879
Less than \$5,000	42 539	3 691	3 691
\$5,000 to \$9,999	90 103	8 067	8 067
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81 573	7 393	7 393
\$15,000 to \$24,999	156 749	14 775	14 775
\$25,000 to \$34,999	134 537	11 579	11 579
\$35,000 to \$49,999	142 780	11 933	11 933
\$50,000 to \$74,999	107 120	7 772	7 772
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32 511	1 679	1 679
\$100,000 or more	27 265	990	990
Median (dollars)	27 439	25 011	25 011
Mean (dollars)	35 494	30 653	30 653
Families	567 682	50 167	50 167
Median income (dollars)	33 772	30 245	30 245
Per capita income (dollars)	14 351	12 009	12 009
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	814 977	67 879	67 879
With earnings	594 068	48 252	48 252
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 492	32 275	32 275
With Social Security income	290 603	24 744	24 744
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 319	8 507	8 507
With public assistance income	55 846	5 283	5 283
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 977	3 980	3 980
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	41 875	35 235	35 235
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 181	34 776	34 776
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 358	37 824	37 824
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 353	39 367	39 367
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 505	19 766	19 766
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 891	12 171	12 171
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	569 741	50 155	50 144
Householder worked in 1989	407 917	34 777	34 792
With related children under 18 years	245 994	22 242	22 218
With related children under 5 years	96 935	8 407	8 412
Married-couple families	466 916	41 637	41 681
Householder worked in 1989	349 456	29 795	29 841
With related children under 18 years	198 150	17 619	17 645
With related children under 5 years	81 834	6 819	6 844
Female householder, no husband present	81 193	6 778	6 723
Householder worked in 1989	44 636	3 652	3 801
With related children under 18 years	40 244	3 854	3 806
With related children under 5 years	12 700	1 310	1 290
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	290 768	20 602	20 594
Nonfamily householder	244 138	17 549	17 541
65 years and over	114 995	8 965	8 951
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 995 040	171 510	171 491
Persons under 18 years	425 659	39 056	39 056
Related children under 18 years	424 223	39 000	39 000
Related children 5 to 17 years	305 509	28 412	28 412
Persons 65 years and over	346 112	28 764	28 737
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	44 737	4 803	4 785
Percent below poverty level	7.9	9.6	9.5
Householder worked in 1989	18 379	1 993	1 993
With related children under 18 years	12 243	3 643	3 623
With related children under 5 years	14 995	1 776	1 763
Married-couple families	21 126	2 220	2 222
Householder worked in 1989	9 528	1 077	1 077
With related children under 18 years	12 927	1 438	1 438
With related children under 5 years	6 445	707	707
Female householder, no husband present	21 140	2 351	2 331
Householder worked in 1989	7 790	848	848
With related children under 18 years	17 759	2 041	2 021
With related children under 5 years	7 899	957	944
Unrelated individuals	65 924	4 879	4 864
Nonfamily householder	45 734	3 410	3 395
65 years and over	23 885	1 836	1 826
Persons	203 073	19 664	19 631
Percent below poverty level	10.2	11.5	11.4
Persons under 18 years	59 032	6 579	6 579
Related children under 18 years	58 753	6 537	6 537
Related children 5 to 17 years	40 468	4 386	4 386
Persons 65 years and over	33 207	2 662	2 632
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	88 985	8 322	8 295
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	278 791	27 147	27 128

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County			Alquippa city, Beaver County				
			Total	Alquippa city	Beaver Falls city	Tract 6043	Tract 6044	Tract 6045	Tract 6046	Tract 6047
All housing units.....	956 147	76 336	76 336	6 118	4 667	1 315	350	1 898	1 799	758
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	7 894	667	667	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	29 674	1 814	1 814	5	14	5	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	44 816	2 918	2 918	22	106	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	131 118	12 249	12 249	290	423	214	—	293	84	33
1960 to 1969.....	125 436	9 228	9 228	361	226	37	8	151	143	22
1950 to 1959.....	171 451	15 138	15 138	1 066	470	77	190	39	638	122
1940 to 1949.....	117 910	11 087	11 087	310	994	43	233	43	260	144
1939 or earlier.....	327 848	23 235	23 235	2 920	2 730	934	260	1 004	287	435
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	10 675	596	596	65	146	42	—	16	—	7
1 bedroom.....	116 343	7 246	7 246	671	906	201	19	282	101	68
2 bedrooms.....	231 014	24 300	24 300	2 400	2 166	1 406	190	889	792	325
3 bedrooms.....	396 281	35 479	35 479	2 227	1 601	643	129	409	782	264
4 bedrooms.....	115 648	7 523	7 523	663	290	193	12	266	107	7
5 or more bedrooms.....	26 186	1 192	1 192	62	118	22	—	36	17	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	11 504	458	458	64	18	—	—	7	57	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	6 495	349	349	38	—	—	—	25	13	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	1 719	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	949 791	75 842	75 842	6 072	4 640	1 282	350	1 898	1 793	749
Source of water, public system or private company.....	871 927	61 228	61 228	4 088	4 647	1 297	350	1 886	1 799	756
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	972 208	52 708	52 708	6 056	4 652	1 291	350	1 886	1 793	756
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 495	337	337	22	18	22	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 214	131	131	13	17	17	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 625	102	102	17	18	17	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	891 923	71 939	71 939	5 575	4 218	1 165	320	1 627	1 725	738
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	699 255	50 414	50 414	5 053	3 679	1 045	320	1 416	1 568	704
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	8 426	1 315	1 315	51	54	15	—	—	—	—
Electricity.....	76 909	4 972	4 972	168	220	311	73	236	471	291
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	85 695	13 308	13 308	147	159	43	—	104	65	34
All other fuels.....	19 914	1 731	1 731	80	65	34	—	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	1 724	199	199	76	31	—	—	37	39	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	147 511	8 645	8 645	1 599	1 292	251	64	765	382	137
1.....	335 520	26 162	26 162	2 259	1 856	490	171	589	718	291
2.....	303 017	26 916	26 916	1 358	853	311	73	236	471	267
3 or more.....	105 875	10 216	10 216	359	217	113	12	37	154	43
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	.7	1.2	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	620 721	52 729	52 729	3 380	2 136	764	196	814	1 080	526
1989 to March 1990.....	33 359	2 837	2 837	108	100	22	—	16	31	29
1985 to 1988.....	99 120	7 539	7 539	439	231	116	19	47	150	82
1980 to 1984.....	71 086	5 530	5 530	248	205	82	42	41	63	20
1970 to 1979.....	143 834	12 349	12 349	458	181	162	13	92	81	81
1960 or earlier.....	24 454	2 454	2 454	2 039	1 142	362	122	497	744	314
Renter-occupied housing units.....	271 202	19 210	19 210	2 195	2 082	401	124	645	645	214
1989 to March 1990.....	84 596	5 682	5 682	736	134	146	93	193	193	88
1985 to 1988.....	99 169	7 146	7 146	366	665	131	90	214	243	88
1980 to 1984.....	39 507	2 963	2 963	338	318	64	25	160	55	34
1970 to 1979.....	29 550	2 070	2 070	234	236	56	16	77	99	—
1960 or earlier.....	18 580	1 349	1 349	201	126	16	9	77	99	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	17 207	1 428	1 428	220	235	50	16	89	52	13
Householder 65 years and over.....	261 281	20 698	20 698	2 011	1 395	413	128	506	653	311
Owner-occupied housing units.....	198 086	16 552	16 552	1 537	958	307	110	309	548	263
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	9 540	82	82	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	2 959	233	233	38	29	16	—	15	7	—
No vehicle available.....	77 764	4 810	4 810	738	577	156	48	281	148	105
Complete plumbing facilities.....	887 974	71 706	71 706	5 553	4 200	1 143	320	1 627	1 725	738
1.00 or less persons per room.....	878 835	70 789	70 789	5 133	4 074	1 077	320	1 570	1 719	738
1.01 or more persons per room.....	9 139	917	917	79	67	16	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	3 949	233	233	22	18	22	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	3 865	231	231	22	18	22	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	84	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 334	34 296	34 296	25 965	25 818	28 233	21 514	18 865	30 501	26 002
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 174	17 404	17 404	12 809	12 809	17 128	19 779	8 891	14 804	17 746
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	116 974	9 810	9 810	1 487	1 147	249	51	707	375	105
Owner-occupied housing units.....	40 679	3 808	3 808	465	205	104	44	182	94	41
Renter-occupied housing units.....	76 295	6 002	6 002	1 022	942	145	7	525	281	64

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver Falls city, Beaver County			Remainder of Beaver County						
	Tract 6011	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6001.01	Tract 6001.02	Tract 6002	Tract 6003	Tract 6004	Tract 6005	Tract 6006.01
All housing units	1 307	1 909	1 451	1 552	386	2 223	368	435	1 179	968
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	21	16	32	2	13	—	1	4	7
1985 to 1988	4	10	—	—	56	32	70	8	4	17
1980 to 1984	52	82	24	80	26	79	6	4	27	44
1970 to 1979	52	136	102	103	103	40	43	22	275	238
1960 to 1969	67	83	76	183	60	540	41	36	227	144
1950 to 1959	165	287	18	207	56	526	23	160	583	112
1940 to 1949	369	248	77	139	32	149	66	52	160	96
1939 or earlier	450	1 042	1 038	384	75	386	181	210	309	284
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	14	118	14	9	—	81	—	7	8	11
1 bedroom	225	457	224	156	32	9	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	378	646	508	526	126	676	38	20	45	42
3 bedrooms	578	558	505	726	182	1 232	141	169	395	346
4 bedrooms	82	85	123	136	35	179	33	40	117	104
5 or more bedrooms	30	65	23	17	11	43	3	5	11	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 307	1 882	1 451	1 529	384	2 215	357	424	1 176	950
Source of water, public system or private company	1 302	1 909	1 436	1 529	10	1 755	368	431	377	8
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 307	1 909	1 436	706	15	57	317	419	16	3
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	9	29	12	6	—	—	10	20
Owner-occupied housing units	9	—	9	—	—	6	—	4	7	10
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3
Occupied housing units	1 241	1 680	1 297	1 359	338	2 160	345	419	1 117	891
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 160	1 353	1 166	520	8	1 091	304	374	462	311
Borned, tank, or LP gas	13	19	22	47	17	16	6	3	36	29
Electricity	171	171	171	171	22	114	8	18	17	32
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	41	73	45	646	258	883	4	13	552	439
All other fuels	5	33	27	37	30	56	23	11	50	80
No fuel used	—	31	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	260	597	435	60	9	101	21	62	82	51
1	562	815	479	418	97	584	194	183	366	320
2	324	226	303	609	153	1 033	134	119	344	362
3 or more	95	80	42	272	79	442	11	40	164	158
Vehicles per household	1.2	8	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	699	681	756	1 151	270	1 893	238	288	917	717
1989 to March 1990	32	28	40	69	10	61	10	9	45	45
1985 to 1988	54	26	22	60	40	309	35	29	128	108
1980 to 1984	51	94	60	161	36	194	5	27	59	93
1970 to 1979	140	188	130	250	508	508	55	41	250	251
1960 or earlier	345	273	424	425	114	801	147	168	435	240
Renter-occupied housing units	542	999	541	208	607	267	107	131	208	174
1989 to March 1990	180	361	196	67	24	56	26	42	98	40
1985 to 1988	249	249	207	92	23	141	45	48	80	80
1980 to 1984	84	79	79	12	18	55	19	17	15	27
1970 to 1979	56	147	33	18	7	9	18	7	7	25
1960 or earlier	13	87	26	19	2	8	8	6	—	2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	63	93	79	23	1	8	7	24	18	46
Householder 65 years and over	432	515	448	285	76	431	101	153	320	200
Owner-occupied housing units	325	259	374	243	71	412	101	127	315	187
Locking complete plumbing facilities	13	16	9	—	—	—	—	7	—	5
No telephone in unit	148	267	162	36	5	58	14	33	60	22
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 232	1 680	1 288	1 353	338	2 154	345	410	1 110	878
1.00 or less persons per room	1 223	1 642	1 248	1 324	335	2 135	320	399	1 079	861
1.01 or more persons per room	9	38	20	29	15	19	25	11	31	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	9	6	—	6	—	9	7	13
1.00 or less persons per room	9	—	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 365	26 566	22 788	31 971	51 806	33 418	26 889	24 852	27 615	30 566
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 568	10 145	13 856	14 458	21 745	15 311	14 522	19 296	14 214	14 214
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	245	558	344	190	35	258	79	71	99	157
Owner-occupied housing units	37	83	85	100	25	196	33	24	95	40
Renter-occupied housing units	208	475	259	90	10	62	46	47	59	62

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6006.02	Tract 6007	Tract 6008	Tract 6009	Tract 6010	Tract 6014	Tract 6015	Tract 6016	Tract 6017	Tract 6018
All housing units	1 057	2 780	629	710	1 554	1 691	1 601	752	1 395	2 523
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	22
1985 to 1988	118	177	5	—	10	13	37	18	7	73
1980 to 1984	48	43	58	10	21	61	16	20	89	185
1970 to 1979	350	561	29	216	199	121	356	105	198	816
1960 to 1969	92	351	59	71	313	44	185	37	239	398
1950 to 1959	174	869	114	237	375	64	101	158	474	436
1940 to 1949	78	347	252	94	124	171	182	167	102	268
1939 or earlier	204	424	129	155	512	1 180	761	239	249	325
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	26	—	—	6	15	55	4	5	7
1 bedroom	165	34	49	100	144	303	321	74	45	127
2 bedrooms	343	774	309	322	510	658	558	362	386	623
3 bedrooms	533	1 483	237	231	683	592	479	284	799	1 443
4 bedrooms	159	285	34	55	175	109	163	21	148	280
5 or more bedrooms	16	47	—	2	36	14	25	5	12	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	64	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	55	—	13	48	—	—	6	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 052	2 780	629	704	1 548	1 691	1 589	752	1 388	2 523
Source of water, public system or private company	127	2 412	629	704	1 538	1 691	1 542	709	900	241
Sewage disposal, public sewer	34	2 170	617	709	1 262	1 691	1 435	711	565	106
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 000	2 692	538	673	1 496	1 567	1 473	710	1 339	2 435
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	321	1 778	466	450	1 335	1 379	1 087	521	802	812
Berthed, tank, or LP gas	54	7	2	16	5	21	5	22	84	84
Electricity	71	333	6	175	63	74	263	29	81	178
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	518	470	61	34	72	79	106	132	390	218
All other fuels	56	60	3	7	10	—	3	12	44	143
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	29	96	66	57	69	230	431	70	18	114
1	297	819	254	309	631	749	642	341	463	628
2	485	1 267	157	221	542	472	316	220	629	1 183
3 or more	189	510	61	86	254	116	84	79	229	510
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	895	2 161	376	330	1 210	941	651	495	1 183	2 201
1989 to March 1990	69	140	15	18	61	33	39	35	33	120
1985 to 1988	188	278	38	24	184	145	71	68	93	352
1980 to 1984	68	194	20	30	158	92	48	153	71	365
1970 to 1979	270	649	85	69	260	189	128	106	252	627
1969 or earlier	281	901	214	173	547	482	365	215	552	737
Renter-occupied housing units	105	531	162	343	286	628	822	156	216	224
1989 to March 1990	18	158	53	100	125	228	57	39	27	39
1985 to 1988	37	294	46	157	136	226	361	88	44	112
1980 to 1984	13	31	32	46	30	140	116	32	23	59
1970 to 1979	37	37	8	14	18	32	76	14	21	36
1969 or earlier	6	11	23	11	2	—	26	24	29	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	9	9	12	6	17	39	95	17	10	—
Householder 65 years and over	182	666	187	150	526	482	487	205	339	469
Owner-occupied housing units	182	576	156	120	476	327	251	177	312	422
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	9	4	—	—	8	7	2	2	—
No vehicle available	8	55	28	16	64	157	187	46	7	67
Complete plumbing facilities	993	2 692	536	673	1 496	1 561	1 468	710	1 334	2 429
1.00 or less persons per room	993	2 684	526	669	1 486	1 545	1 453	694	1 323	2 407
1.01 or more persons per room	8	10	4	10	10	16	15	11	11	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	5	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 183	45 004	26 993	30 034	39 820	28 948	28 543	28 601	36 435	31 834
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 953	30 917	15 118	20 785	28 238	15 467	12 539	19 543	25 338	17 858
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	41	143	77	99	70	250	485	105	107	180
Owner-occupied housing units	127	31	63	54	63	193	438	54	79	180
Renter-occupied housing units	10	16	59	86	23	157	422	51	28	46

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con								
	Tract 6019	Tract 6020	Tract 6021	Tract 6022	Tract 6023	Tract 6024	Tract 6025	Tract 6026	Tract 6027.01
All housing units.....	1 246	294	1 952	351	1 376	989	848	2 544	796
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	21	—	—	—	7	—	—	48	4
1985 to 1988.....	5	—	—	5	49	—	3	39	—
1980 to 1984.....	42	—	—	2	13	14	3	157	3
1970 to 1979.....	126	25	87	21	149	44	15	368	117
1960 to 1969.....	198	15	248	24	116	71	48	533	93
1950 to 1959.....	401	68	139	78	143	89	87	889	212
1940 to 1949.....	166	254	254	29	79	217	565	261	200
1939 or earlier.....	307	76	1 224	198	885	500	147	249	148
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	19	11	12	6	6	—	6
1 bedroom.....	—	36	426	28	328	70	87	134	17
2 bedrooms.....	124	129	603	128	417	219	437	383	196
3 bedrooms.....	670	115	736	153	380	552	286	1 529	480
4 bedrooms.....	126	19	123	29	191	123	30	452	95
5 or more bedrooms.....	11	—	45	2	48	19	2	46	2
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 240	292	1 942	351	1 364	989	842	2 537	792
Source of water, public system or private company.....	883	289	1 952	351	1 374	972	839	2 076	621
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	863	264	1 952	346	1 370	989	842	2 129	112
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	2	—	—	—	5	—	7	2
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 205	271	1 740	315	1 256	931	823	2 477	778
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	896	239	1 592	292	1 088	847	769	1 861	494
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	2
Electricity.....	181	—	44	16	140	37	8	167	33
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	76	17	58	7	16	36	46	332	213
All other fuels.....	40	7	46	—	—	—	—	74	36
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	90	26	303	38	134	56	75	126	40
1.....	393	144	933	124	597	379	419	531	210
2.....	527	79	389	118	420	403	259	1 331	365
3 or more.....	195	22	115	35	105	70	489	163	163
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 010	180	908	194	643	685	329	2 197	681
1989 to March 1990.....	44	8	41	—	56	49	32	98	42
1985 to 1988.....	243	122	127	24	127	68	48	416	94
1980 to 1984.....	71	14	66	29	92	99	27	276	82
1970 to 1979.....	193	36	206	40	124	130	90	587	146
1960 or earlier.....	195	92	954	234	634	339	166	820	317
Renter-occupied housing units.....	195	91	832	121	613	246	97	280	97
1989 to March 1990.....	45	19	289	53	169	47	72	89	30
1985 to 1988.....	106	17	256	39	125	113	115	89	46
1980 to 1984.....	36	30	157	21	97	20	78	67	11
1970 to 1979.....	—	15	73	80	80	44	104	13	8
1969 or earlier.....	8	10	57	8	12	22	125	22	2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	7	2	20	12	4	—	3	16	16
Householder 65 years and over.....	288	84	531	88	407	359	313	658	212
Owner-occupied housing units.....	268	70	323	78	197	281	137	563	198
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	41	15	192	18	95	40	54	79	28
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 200	271	1 740	315	1 256	926	823	2 470	778
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 200	266	1 740	308	1 256	926	814	2 454	774
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	5	36	7	—	—	9	16	4
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 381	28 624	24 485	53 085	47 024	45 031	27 531	52 148	34 168
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 983	18 870	17 128	20 290	21 024	20 414	24 052	21 423	20 886
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	128	43	397	49	110	57	49	167	66
Owner-occupied housing units.....	86	17	137	13	11	30	17	95	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	42	26	260	36	99	27	32	72	27

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.								
	Tract 6027.02	Tract 6028	Tract 6029	Tract 6030	Tract 6031	Tract 6032	Tract 6033	Tract 6034	Tract 6035
All housing units.....	1 416	1 684	1 145	1 175	217	3 988	1 765	1 007	777
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	11	—	55	15	—	125	—	—	3
1985 to 1988.....	27	—	69	83	—	196	56	10	4
1980 to 1984.....	79	8	141	107	192	202	203	38	4
1970 to 1979.....	324	166	368	348	61	969	150	71	26
1960 to 1969.....	283	50	137	163	41	914	148	26	82
1950 to 1959.....	394	271	124	231	63	929	523	78	43
1940 to 1949.....	101	382	41	26	13	417	330	131	44
1939 or earlier.....	187	807	210	102	13	246	355	653	551
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	13	3	—	3	10	—	12	16
1 bedroom.....	198	70	24	24	10	268	192	172	73
2 bedrooms.....	326	783	356	328	73	927	658	413	265
3 bedrooms.....	827	561	630	711	117	2 171	750	348	527
4 bedrooms.....	214	100	80	99	12	584	159	49	9
5 or more bedrooms.....	19	29	6	13	2	28	6	13	97
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	24	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	6	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 392	1 612	1 134	1 168	216	3 960	1 765	1 002	777
Source of water, public system or private company.....	856	1 677	132	708	156	3 701	1 765	1 007	772
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	66	1 669	41	33	11	2 871	1 722	1 007	746
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	26	14	7	—	21	10	—	2
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	10	3	7	—	11	—	5	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	—	—	10	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 358	1 640	1 089	1 143	203	3 872	1 699	932	731
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	348	1 389	96	139	22	2 780	1 502	825	651
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	48	—	132	47	7	21	—	26	8
Electricity.....	84	35	109	49	14	332	126	23	19
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	775	16	667	801	155	690	59	29	15
All other fuels.....	83	6	85	107	5	49	12	27	4
No fuel used.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	66	407	19	28	5	117	231	204	125
1.....	416	617	270	329	53	1 106	572	377	336
2.....	548	394	525	469	93	1 782	668	276	202
3 or more.....	328	42	275	297	52	867	228	75	68
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 198	736	906	1 015	186	3 143	1 159	510	464
1989 to March 1990.....	57	23	80	58	10	201	56	21	27
1985 to 1988.....	157	41	169	217	42	374	126	60	57
1980 to 1984.....	140	70	172	159	23	345	66	40	40
1970 to 1979.....	527	112	237	231	51	926	252	82	120
1969 or earlier.....	549	490	248	328	60	1 297	659	329	200
Renter-occupied housing units.....	168	724	183	173	17	729	540	267	267
1989 to March 1990.....	55	183	45	30	3	357	113	134	115
1985 to 1988.....	57	203	102	63	6	270	242	123	93
1980 to 1984.....	9	138	31	24	3	89	67	39	20
1970 to 1979.....	33	86	5	3	3	52	39	53	32
1969 or earlier.....	6	114	—	9	—	11	59	23	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	28	90	21	2	7	28	29	32	35
Householder 65 years and over.....	292	580	161	226	40	902	498	328	175
Owner-occupied housing units.....	280	582	147	217	38	784	379	278	135
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	7	9	7	—	21	—	—	2
No telephone in unit.....	—	7	9	7	—	10	—	—	2
No vehicle available.....	34	262	7	22	5	62	137	119	52
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 358	1 450	1 078	1 136	203	3 851	1 699	927	729
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 314	1 416	1 044	1 102	195	3 836	1 685	911	712
1.01 or more persons per room.....	44	34	34	34	15	14	14	16	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	10	11	7	—	21	—	5	2
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	10	11	7	—	21	—	5	2
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 529	23 888	30 943	35 427	33 703	41 519	31 297	55 189	25 976
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 238	15 670	21 152	25 236	28 094	28 743	15 678	17 748	15 028
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	165	368	136	102	20	176	216	36	44
Renter-occupied housing units.....	125	323	63	57	105	105	51	152	108
Renter-occupied housing units.....	40	246	73	45	—	71	165	152	108

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.									
	Tract 6036	Tract 6037	Tract 6038	Tract 6039	Tract 6040	Tract 6041.98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049	
All housing units.....	1 031	2 181	3 373	1 507	1 345	1 701	1 032	1 942	3 774	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	6	80	7	5	—	—	6	86	
1985 to 1988.....	25	11	116	14	—	—	—	19	163	
1980 to 1984.....	100	94	180	10	—	6	—	82	188	
1970 to 1979.....	187	259	1 152	47	17	173	25	177	733	
1960 to 1969.....	282	198	479	74	133	56	18	286	520	
1950 to 1959.....	144	710	817	388	243	134	68	824	1 104	
1940 to 1949.....	30	433	300	633	287	232	163	307	564	
1939 or earlier.....	262	470	249	334	660	1 099	758	241	416	
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	33	57	—	—	
1 bedroom.....	147	301	40	72	190	344	174	98	200	
2 bedrooms.....	220	799	617	462	464	549	270	562	1 200	
3 bedrooms.....	589	889	1 976	823	498	563	383	1 120	1 946	
4 bedrooms.....	74	156	518	111	129	136	82	149	378	
5 or more bedrooms.....	10	36	22	39	64	76	66	13	30	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	51	—	—	—	—	12	—	118	
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 031	2 181	3 364	1 507	1 332	1 668	1 007	1 942	3 774	
Source of water, public system or private company.....	988	2 138	1 909	1 418	1 345	1 694	1 032	1 877	3 427	
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 004	2 113	877	1 086	1 317	1 695	1 025	1 775	3 182	
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	9	—	—	14	12	4	—	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	4	—	
Occupied housing units.....	1 005	2 092	3 305	1 473	1 263	1 508	947	1 910	3 656	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	779	1 704	1 843	1 367	1 220	1 381	892	1 706	2 907	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	5	16	42	7	5	13	7	3	82	
Electricity.....	60	107	42	244	18	60	5	116	178	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	107	736	736	88	20	107	15	85	435	
All other fuels.....	6	21	83	5	—	18	—	—	44	
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	8	—	10	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	128	190	45	114	320	544	264	145	242	
1.....	377	956	832	719	630	553	481	681	1 189	
2.....	389	676	1 726	449	228	307	165	776	1 713	
3 or more.....	111	270	682	191	85	104	45	308	512	
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	776	1 349	3 113	1 316	707	808	461	1 633	3 108	
1989 to March 1990.....	19	114	63	66	46	34	27	10	202	
1985 to 1988.....	139	506	1 122	75	87	75	218	75	451	
1980 to 1984.....	26	64	384	73	50	72	21	81	381	
1970 to 1979.....	246	268	925	272	104	129	35	274	543	
1969 or earlier.....	391	763	1 065	773	432	486	283	990	1 511	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	229	743	1 065	432	283	486	283	990	1 511	
1989 to March 1990.....	52	187	63	22	129	27	158	51	283	
1985 to 1988.....	89	290	74	56	216	250	115	113	188	
1980 to 1984.....	70	66	35	35	90	85	88	83	77	
1970 to 1979.....	11	91	20	14	74	92	82	30	62	
1969 or earlier.....	7	109	20	30	47	66	43	—	18	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	9	10	10	8	54	87	27	14	8	
Householder 65 years and over.....	304	658	647	595	459	608	439	615	1 134	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	207	520	617	570	342	385	284	538	1 017	
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit.....	9	—	10	—	9	22	—	—	—	
No vehicle available.....	105	154	47	74	123	366	164	102	201	
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 005	2 092	3 296	1 473	1 263	1 494	940	1 906	3 656	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	991	2 063	3 237	1 468	1 254	1 484	940	1 893	3 593	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	14	29	59	5	9	10	13	63	63	
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	9	—	—	14	7	4	—	
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	9	—	—	14	7	4	—	
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 612	28 919	37 873	31 750	25 438	22 211	26 190	33 785	35 031	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	12 884	22 748	22 668	22 500	13 441	15 077	13 338	17 622	21 288	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	106	194	171	118	319	336	175	175	279	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19	66	131	83	70	124	41	63	129	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	87	128	40	35	249	212	134	112	150	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con.							
	Tract 6050.01	Tract 6050.02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055	Tract 6056
All housing units.....	966	1 298	3	7	—	10	8	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	94	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	139	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	314	451	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	159	217	—	7	—	—	2	—
1950 to 1959.....	118	175	3	—	—	—	3	6
1940 to 1949.....	46	46	—	60	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	96	131	—	—	—	4	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	63	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	321	352	—	—	—	2	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	506	741	3	—	—	8	8	—
4 bedrooms.....	61	114	—	7	—	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	7	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	954	1 276	3	7	—	10	8	—
Sewer or water, public system or private company.....	26	40	—	7	—	10	5	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	26	9	—	7	—	10	8	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	906	1 218	3	7	—	10	8	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	5	9	—	—	—	10	8	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	122	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity.....	94	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	605	810	3	7	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	80	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	25	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.....	274	249	3	—	—	7	3	—
2.....	400	593	—	—	—	3	5	—
3 or more.....	207	315	—	7	—	—	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.1	1.0	4.0	—	1.3	1.6	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	767	1 086	3	7	—	10	8	—
1989 to March 1990.....	14	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	205	191	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	142	196	—	—	—	3	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	206	342	—	—	—	—	2	—
1969 or earlier.....	200	293	3	7	—	7	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	139	132	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	37	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	49	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	43	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	28	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	198	219	3	—	—	7	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	179	206	3	—	—	7	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	11	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	900	1 210	3	7	—	10	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	894	1 189	3	7	—	10	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	38 390	37 729	19 537	11 867	—	24 626	50 381	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	12 750	20 708	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	110	109	—	—	—	3	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	56	67	—	—	—	3	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	54	42	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA		Beaver County, PA PMSA		Beaver County			Alliquipp city, Beaver County				
					Total	Alliquipp city	Beaver Falls city	Tract 6043	Tract 6044	Tract 6045	Tract 6046	Tract 6047
Specified owner-occupied housing units	534 249	43 349	43 349	43 349	2 889	1 966		647	169	671	911	491
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
With a mortgage	269 263	20 342	20 342	20 342	852	763		270	24	178	240	140
Less than \$300	10 151	730	730	730	102	33		15	17	159	30	15
\$300 to \$399	78 169	2 408	2 408	2 408	168	63		5	68	68	5	15
\$400 to \$499	38 877	3 933	3 933	3 933	189	209		72	—	31	70	16
\$500 to \$599	41 231	3 784	3 784	3 784	244	244		83	—	34	57	39
\$600 to \$799	67 387	4 442	4 442	4 442	167	167		44	7	—	57	39
\$800 to \$999	37 563	2 401	2 401	2 401	42	56		27	—	—	15	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	31 503	3 369	3 369	3 369	15	3		4	—	—	6	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8 618	3	3	3	219	3		—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5 749	56	56	56	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	265 006	23 007	23 007	23 007	517	498		541	285	346	536	567
Net mortgage	265 006	23 007	23 007	23 007	2 037	1 203		377	140	493	671	351
Less than \$100	4 680	229	229	229	15	16		5	—	—	5	—
\$100 to \$199	91 836	6 099	6 099	6 099	326	390		72	111	244	66	43
\$200 to \$299	116 597	12 694	12 694	12 694	1 049	658		252	34	160	358	245
\$300 to \$399	36 569	3 222	3 222	3 222	300	122		26	—	49	196	29
\$400 to \$499	8 923	541	541	541	80	17		22	—	26	38	4
\$500 or more	6 401	—	—	—	22	17		22	—	14	18	5
Median (dollars)	226	233	233	233	232	226		234	179	201	268	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989												
Less than \$20,000	149 022	13 740	13 740	13 740	1 333	1 001		257	86	412	371	207
Less than 20 percent	51 516	4 382	4 382	4 382	421	343		57	36	159	77	92
20 to 24 percent	20 866	1 936	1 936	1 936	119	91		9	9	33	55	32
25 to 29 percent	15 997	1 437	1 437	1 437	122	123		46	—	22	49	5
30 to 34 percent	12 034	287	1 287	1 287	111	34		27	30	12	34	—
35 percent or more	4 436	4 436	4 436	4 436	360	91		21	168	129	78	—
Not computed	262	262	262	262	42	22		15	8	—	—	—
Median	21.1	26.5	26.5	26.5	28.1	26.1		29.7	21.7	28.7	29.5	21.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	137 801	12 358	12 358	12 358	817	613		40	—	185	299	155
Less than 20 percent	89 252	8 160	8 160	8 160	655	756		106	—	157	241	111
20 to 24 percent	17 789	754	1 754	1 754	72	82		13	—	11	32	—
25 to 29 percent	13 148	1 225	1 225	1 225	57	57		17	—	25	24	—
30 to 34 percent	8 161	657	1 657	1 657	10	18		5	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	9 468	554	554	554	7	—		—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.5	14.5		13.2	10.0	12.2	14.7	14.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	108 699	8 912	8 912	8 912	523	375		195	51	135	177	105
Less than 20 percent	78 928	6 949	6 949	6 949	327	158		31	—	57	108	—
20 to 24 percent	16 101	220	1 220	1 220	39	28		22	—	—	17	—
25 to 29 percent	8 098	431	431	431	21	7		11	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	3 165	214	214	214	4	—		—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	2 407	98	98	98	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	11.5	12.6		13.9	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.7
\$50,000 or more	138 727	8 339	8 339	8 339	206	177		47	12	17	106	24
Less than 20 percent	115 367	4 448	7 448	7 448	200	172		47	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13 515	568	568	568	5	—		—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	5 809	234	234	234	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2 304	59	59	59	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 579	26	26	26	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	15.3	4	4	4	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		10.0	15.7	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	267 645	18 887	18 887	18 887	2 172	2 076		356	124	808	632	212
GROSS RENT												
Less than \$100	7 925	475	475	475	154	73		15	—	94	45	—
\$100 to \$199	31 538	2 953	2 953	2 953	598	422		97	—	272	222	77
\$200 to \$299	45 430	4 375	4 375	4 375	485	61		53	204	120	120	4
\$300 to \$399	68 081	8 841	8 841	8 841	411	500		64	41	123	98	85
\$400 to \$499	50 486	6 086	6 086	6 086	276	300		67	30	52	70	39
\$500 to \$599	27 860	4 467	4 467	4 467	164	96		55	—	53	38	18
\$600 to \$749	15 972	595	595	595	53	24		28	—	9	7	—
\$750 to \$999	5 154	134	134	134	5	51		6	—	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more	1 854	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12 468	986	986	986	68	70		30	319	237	199	346
Median (dollars)	363	320	320	320	263	285		308	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989												
Less than \$10,000	93 897	7 352	7 352	7 352	1 158	1 116		168	7	584	312	87
Less than 20 percent	31 422	2 112	2 112	2 112	61	71		21	—	23	23	—
20 to 24 percent	5 644	336	336	336	78	57		16	—	33	29	—
25 to 29 percent	7 784	784	784	784	171	107		28	—	110	33	—
30 to 34 percent	6 527	708	708	708	94	79		9	—	59	39	—
35 percent or more	9 564	4 683	4 683	4 683	654	715		100	7	314	151	82
Not computed	59 039	628	628	628	68	66		102	—	36	17	5
Median	49.7	49.7	41.3	41.3	50.0	48.0		50.0	35.0	39.0	50.0	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	69 289	4 946	4 946	4 946	487	496		97	70	139	130	51
Less than 20 percent	8 616	919	919	919	138	127		41	8	25	50	14
20 to 24 percent	11 050	947	947	947	94	90		21	—	8	18	—
25 to 29 percent	12 868	975	975	975	87	74		9	10	13	37	18
30 to 34 percent	11 701	701	701	701	77	61		10	22	29	29	5
35 percent or more	1 117	576	1 117	1 117	113	116		9	9	46	9	—
Not computed	31.2	28.7	28.7	28.7	28	31		13	—	15	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	40 472	4 270	4 270	4 270	417	477		20	28.0	61.0	26.0	26.0
Less than 20 percent	32 884	2 591	2 591	2 591	203	275		30	32	38	86	17
20 to 24 percent	14 735	853	853	853	76	46		14	—	33	33	7
25 to 29 percent	7 449	373	373	373	42	37		8	20	7	22	—
30 to 34 percent	2 956	139	139	139	22	—		17	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	1 964	55	55	55	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2 929	259	259	259	9	—		—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.1	17.1		21.4	14.3	16.1	16.9	21.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31 562	2 319	2 319	2 319	175	106		50	7	66	66	24
Less than 20 percent	26 100	1 114	1 114	1 114	54	46		17	—	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent	2 639	54	54	54	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	253	15	15	15	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	112	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1 677	136	136	136	9	677		18	—	5	—	—
Median	13.0	11.6	11.6	11.6	10.5	10.9		13.8	10.0	12.5	10.0	12.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver Falls city, Beaver County			Remainder of Beaver County									
	Tract 6011	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6001 01	Tract 6001 02	Tract 6002	Tract 6003	Tract 6004	Tract 6005	Tract 6006 01			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	664	649	653	812	154	1 533	214	267	662	428			
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS													
With a mortgage	264	262	237	464	63	796	74	96	296	199			
Less than \$300	9	8	16	18	2	116	15	—	12	12			
\$300 to \$399	40	42	43	72	43	110	9	20	46	45			
\$400 to \$499	79	77	53	66	20	144	32	23	36	39			
\$500 to \$599	78	82	52	89	13	124	22	24	36	54			
\$600 to \$799	35	33	21	53	17	289	—	11	93	54			
\$800 to \$999	23	20	13	49	2	55	—	3	26	10			
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	44	—	58	4	—	16	3			
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	3	—	—	7	7	—	—	—			
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—			
Median	502	506	477	584	525	601	488	436	577	511			
Not mortgaged	400	387	416	348	91	737	140	171	366	229			
Less than \$100	—	—	10	6	—	17	—	—	—	—			
\$100 to \$199	69	127	194	65	25	152	75	56	114	75			
\$200 to \$299	127	191	233	191	41	392	50	104	204	131			
\$300 to \$399	54	59	9	29	19	143	12	11	32	19			
\$400 to \$499	—	—	17	15	—	27	—	—	—	—			
\$500 or more	—	—	—	6	6	3	—	—	—	—			
Median	243	227	204	232	237	238	196	222	221	223			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989													
Less than \$20,000	293	335	373	237	50	507	110	115	287	133			
Less than 20 percent	103	126	114	66	13	158	24	34	83	32			
20 to 24 percent	16	42	61	42	8	42	8	24	76	18			
25 to 29 percent	56	16	51	6	61	22	16	30	27	16			
30 to 34 percent	17	7	10	25	7	25	13	3	38	6			
35 percent or more	101	134	125	76	16	167	43	36	54	48			
Not computed	—	10	12	10	6	9	—	—	2	7			
Median	27.5	24.3	25.5	24.0	30.7	27.7	30.4	24.7	107	175			
\$20,000 to \$34,999	126	163	124	229	53	541	44	107	136	109			
Less than 20 percent	72	101	83	127	42	251	36	86	94	139			
20 to 24 percent	35	34	13	41	6	87	8	16	22	22			
25 to 29 percent	—	28	—	26	—	111	—	3	29	—			
30 to 34 percent	—	18	7	3	41	—	—	2	7	—			
35 percent or more	—	—	—	26	2	51	—	—	6	—			
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Median	14.0	14.4	15.4	17.7	14.2	21.1	10.9	13.5	18.2	13.5			
\$35,000 to \$49,999	179	83	113	230	19	269	30	29	87	90			
Less than 20 percent	156	83	98	164	16	218	29	27	82	90			
20 to 24 percent	16	—	12	35	3	35	—	2	1	2			
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—			
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	—			
35 percent or more	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Median	10.7	14.3	12.8	16.9	10.0	13.8	10.0	11.0	15.6	10.0			
\$50,000 or more	66	68	43	116	32	216	31	15	103	60			
Less than 20 percent	61	68	43	101	32	201	24	15	95	54			
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	6			
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—			
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.0			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	536	999	541	194	67	251	107	131	184	158			
GROSS RENT													
Less than \$100	17	56	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—			
\$100 to \$199	108	278	36	16	18	17	7	2	—	12			
\$200 to \$299	116	324	172	46	10	7	59	43	68	56			
\$300 to \$399	127	180	193	78	19	73	26	45	58	44			
\$400 to \$499	96	388	33	53	8	56	8	27	23	—			
\$500 to \$599	49	28	19	11	47	—	4	12	6	—			
\$600 to \$749	16	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	8	—			
\$750 to \$999	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
No cash rent	13	37	20	16	3	51	7	12	8	17			
Median	313	238	324	321	413	403	280	314	326	305			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989													
Less than \$10,000	244	602	270	93	15	53	35	49	47	76			
Less than 20 percent	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—			
20 to 24 percent	14	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3			
25 to 29 percent	4	89	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			
30 to 34 percent	21	8	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	2			
35 percent or more	142	321	252	40	12	28	35	43	44	60			
Not computed	34	62	6	31	3	25	—	—	—	11			
Median	44.0	42.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0			
\$10,000 to \$19,999	113	251	132	40	20	64	34	40	42	37			
Less than 20 percent	20	103	4	11	5	22	—	9	13	10			
20 to 24 percent	36	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8			
25 to 29 percent	15	38	21	4	7	26	11	10	3	5			
30 to 34 percent	26	6	29	20	8	31	—	—	—	4			
35 percent or more	30	47	36	30	3	47	—	—	—	5			
Not computed	—	21	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Median	29.8	21.7	30.7	30.6	28.6	42.8	27.5	22.8	30.5	24.0			
\$20,000 to \$34,999	128	35	128	142	124	38	36	44	36	38			
Less than 20 percent	111	97	67	29	7	64	38	22	52	30			
20 to 24 percent	22	17	6	15	4	15	—	7	4	3			
25 to 29 percent	9	14	14	8	9	7	—	4	8	3			
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—			
Median	16.9	16.6	17.7	13.6	23.1	17.1	12.9	18.6	16.6	16.2			
\$35,000 or more	37	16	17	13	10	6	31	6	31	7			
Less than 20 percent	26	18	41	22	13	10	—	—	—	5			
20 to 24 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Not computed	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	2			
Median	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.										
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 6006.02	Tract 6007	Tract 6008	Tract 6009	Tract 6010	Tract 6014	Tract 6015	Tract 6016	Tract 6017	Tract 6018
Specified owner-occupied housing units	514	1 852	354	307	1 062	892	558	389	961	1 364
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	301	1 075	145	133	514	396	213	158	437	816
Less than \$300	11	35	7	4	21	25	8	5	4	15
\$300 to \$399	19	80	22	20	63	70	32	41	25	112
\$400 to \$499	55	162	66	32	106	163	64	35	86	165
\$500 to \$599	56	119	21	33	67	99	37	22	90	131
\$600 to \$799	74	399	24	34	112	32	50	40	133	227
\$800 to \$999	49	192	6	8	53	7	19	12	77	112
\$1,000 to \$1,499	18	64	—	2	89	—	6	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	24	26	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	640	663	461	548	640	458	515	485	636	586
Not mortgaged	213	777	209	174	548	496	345	231	524	548
Less than \$100	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	170
\$100 to \$199	59	196	75	44	165	178	110	132	122	284
\$200 to \$299	128	388	96	289	292	149	73	73	272	284
\$300 to \$399	16	148	29	31	59	26	68	13	96	94
\$400 to \$499	—	45	—	3	15	—	16	4	10	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
Median (dollars)	223	236	219	234	227	218	231	186	234	228
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	115	400	150	111	221	319	226	183	329	388
Less than 20 percent	56	105	61	56	64	97	301	81	131	112
20 to 24 percent	22	65	24	12	42	69	34	53	46	46
25 to 29 percent	8	29	8	16	16	17	31	12	32	32
30 to 34 percent	7	60	11	9	30	23	15	10	47	14
35 percent or more	22	126	36	22	67	113	63	42	67	167
Not computed	—	15	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	17
Median	20.3	28.9	22.7	19.9	26.1	24.5	24.3	21.3	23.2	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	198	456	160	110	390	332	175	75	145	262
Less than 20 percent	108	265	69	61	308	251	75	75	145	262
20 to 24 percent	23	75	4	24	41	53	30	15	41	43
25 to 29 percent	18	34	2	14	12	21	9	13	27	40
30 to 34 percent	64	26	2	15	64	—	—	—	5	28
35 percent or more	23	18	5	7	22	7	11	11	2	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	17.2	14.9	17.5	14.2	14.1	16.5	16.4	14.3	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	82	457	75	48	174	133	109	45	166	338
Less than 20 percent	58	336	75	44	124	111	92	38	91	258
20 to 24 percent	64	64	4	12	15	17	5	64	56	64
25 to 29 percent	10	21	—	—	26	7	—	2	11	15
30 to 34 percent	—	38	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	16.0	12.1	12.9	13.6	13.4	13.7	13.2	18.8	14.9
\$50,000 or more	100	483	28	38	234	108	94	42	238	203
Less than 20 percent	19	47	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	26
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	11.3	10.0	10.0	12.8	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.0	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	88	521	162	341	275	626	822	215	144	214
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	25	—	13	76	—	3	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	8	13	6	106	192	4	2	10
\$200 to \$299	13	30	56	56	25	203	201	93	55	20
\$300 to \$399	186	519	124	178	147	178	68	38	80	80
\$400 to \$499	22	188	23	99	68	126	99	31	24	77
\$500 to \$599	22	55	8	12	32	54	34	6	27	12
\$600 to \$1,499	—	51	4	6	17	21	4	3	17	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	11	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	—	4	6	2	24	38	10	13	30
Median (dollars)	408	428	313	375	391	308	277	305	408	330
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	10	54	60	99	39	269	478	51	22	70
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	8	—	4	25	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	22	43	2	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	72	17	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	7
35 percent or more	6	54	21	86	33	159	300	45	17	53
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	12	34	2	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.9	50.0+	46.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	35	64	5	12	—	19	15	17	—	84
Less than 20 percent	13	—	16	8	33	43	49	19	13	25
20 to 24 percent	11	27	12	18	23	14	37	12	26	29
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	14	39	36	13	8	13	—
30 to 34 percent	—	57	7	24	12	40	33	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.0	42.2	27.3	28.8	26.3	28.4	27.8	24.9	27.0	25.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	43	223	31	115	113	131	106	64	60	40
Less than 20 percent	149	149	7	74	105	74	50	19	19	31
20 to 24 percent	22	4	4	23	15	26	40	6	20	—
25 to 29 percent	—	17	10	7	18	—	7	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	—	—	6	—	—	9	8	13	15
Median	20.5	18.3	19.2	18.1	18.2	16.8	19.6	17.4	21.1	14.0
\$35,000 or more	—	150	7	52	48	24	66	29	15	16
Less than 20 percent	—	150	7	52	48	24	58	27	15	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	8
Median	—	11.5	15.6	12.2	11.9	10.7	11.8	10.0	10.0	12.5

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.

	Tract 6019	Tract 6020	Tract 6021	Tract 6022	Tract 6023	Tract 6024	Tract 6025	Tract 6026	Tract 6027.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	911	147	817	179	571	663	230	1 984	574
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	394	57	353	67	314	334	93	1 237	263
Less than \$300.....	39	3	39	5	15	34	6	34	10
\$300 to \$399.....	44	7	47	8	25	55	10	158	42
\$400 to \$499.....	104	8	86	12	34	58	29	149	65
\$500 to \$599.....	47	19	128	61	12	48	163	163	68
\$600 to \$799.....	112	16	36	27	78	92	22	296	64
\$800 to \$999.....	52	4	10	2	48	47	6	194	25
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	57	—	7	42	17	19	—	175	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	44	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	24	—
Median (dollars).....	569	540	502	609	644	572	509	638	536
Not mortgaged.....	517	90	464	112	257	329	137	747	291
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	97	28	125	30	48	76	30	189	73
\$200 to \$299.....	309	46	255	70	104	175	73	405	168
\$300 to \$399.....	88	14	57	4	82	54	22	83	42
\$400 to \$499.....	18	—	22	—	17	12	—	47	—
\$500 or more.....	5	—	5	3	6	12	—	23	4
Median (dollars).....	242	228	228	229	274	241	229	255	237
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	301	57	356	74	97	129	77	323	165
Less than 20 percent.....	49	25	87	26	35	35	39	55	48
20 to 24 percent.....	136	13	19	12	13	26	8	42	32
25 to 29 percent.....	45	4	27	7	19	10	2	31	16
30 to 34 percent.....	111	15	162	13	5	19	8	19	19
35 percent or more.....	3	—	10	24	28	44	18	176	48
Not computed.....	317	213	330	238	248	259	197	374	255
Median.....	154	41	189	50	102	236	70	490	170
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	154	24	189	32	75	160	57	346	110
Less than 20 percent.....	47	9	83	12	7	44	8	28	28
20 to 24 percent.....	49	6	18	10	16	3	3	58	20
25 to 29 percent.....	4	2	10	3	—	—	—	10	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	29	—
35 percent or more.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	166	171	180	168	139	161	126	144	166
Median.....	168	25	90	27	167	47	41	125	125
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	129	19	83	19	128	105	40	293	108
Less than 20 percent.....	26	6	—	6	7	17	3	104	9
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—	16	4	—	21	6
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	2	7	6	—	17	2
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	128	144	135	144	153	126	134	162	119
Not computed.....	171	24	71	28	205	166	36	730	44
\$50,000 or more.....	171	24	71	26	176	166	36	606	114
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	67	10
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	34	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more.....	100	100	100	110	109	100	100	117	100
Median.....	195	91	832	121	613	246	490	273	96
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....									
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	2
\$100 to \$199.....	—	20	173	11	76	—	79	70	2
\$200 to \$299.....	28	42	106	17	131	31	299	42	11
\$300 to \$399.....	50	5	279	29	146	92	59	36	35
\$400 to \$499.....	65	19	43	43	122	58	27	42	20
\$500 to \$599.....	22	8	30	11	102	15	11	44	10
\$600 to \$749.....	6	—	—	4	11	24	6	9	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	17	—	2	26	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
No cash rent.....	24	27	42	40	373	391	254	340	370
Median (dollars).....	407	66	325	401	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	54	31	317	32	170	45	78	150	31
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	10	14	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	78	—	49	—	27	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	41	—	19	—	6	14	—
35 percent or more.....	44	22	184	30	83	45	45	7	2
Not computed.....	10	—	14	2	13	—	4	9	4
Median.....	500	400	500+	500+	367	500+	379	401	500+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	45	25	230	33	189	98	164	8	23
Less than 20 percent.....	7	10	37	4	17	10	16	8	3
20 to 24 percent.....	—	2	70	3	6	34	8	3	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	2	81	2	21	25	30	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	21	8	38	12	59	18	11	9	8
35 percent or more.....	4	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	353	23	274	330	263	302	206	225	306
Median.....	612	20	213	38	132	76	145	71	19
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	26	20	165	19	40	38	133	21	7
Less than 20 percent.....	8	—	9	—	16	17	9	19	4
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	3
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	3	4	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	10	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	213	122	183	183	206	184	118	238	225
Not computed.....	13	15	48	18	122	27	103	44	18
Median.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	103	36	18
\$35,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	125	104	100	120	131	142	100	111	121
Median.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.										
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 6027.02	Tract 6028	Tract 6029	Tract 6030	Tract 6031	Tract 6032	Tract 6033	Tract 6034	Tract 6035	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	853	677	456	687	134	2 799	1 142	451	434	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	469	165	238	377	78	1 439	444	119	176	
Less than \$300	9	—	8	12	—	31	10	7	8	
\$300 to \$399	60	38	30	8	7	30	75	30	42	
\$400 to \$499	92	24	49	39	5	231	114	50	33	
\$500 to \$599	99	52	17	59	16	177	116	12	26	
\$600 to \$799	142	42	77	140	43	418	112	33	5	
\$800 to \$999	39	9	36	69	5	253	92	12	26	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	26	—	21	43	2	143	11	3	3	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	7	—	36	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	
Median	579	522	642	674	666	674	516	436	454	
Median (dollars)	384	512	218	310	56	1 360	698	332	258	
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	8	3	10	13	8	9	
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	81	181	79	40	36	321	155	85	89	
\$200 to \$299	247	263	104	187	25	701	465	176	142	
\$300 to \$399	52	49	28	56	12	293	59	48	20	
\$400 to \$499	1	19	7	12	—	27	6	16	4	
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	243	226	223	253	253	243	231	251	218	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	223	331	120	152	39	582	349	195	187	
Less than 20 percent	53	68	38	55	11	177	127	54	75	
20 to 24 percent	25	38	7	8	6	78	71	20	14	
25 to 29 percent	19	42	14	15	4	71	31	34	25	
30 to 34 percent	27	52	6	19	2	110	25	12	8	
35 percent or more	99	116	52	55	16	130	88	75	62	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	
Median	32.7	31.0	29.8	29.3	28.1	27.0	23.1	28.5	25.6	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	152	187	155	161	36	547	331	132	104	
Less than 20 percent	32	21	27	20	12	89	42	17	11	
20 to 24 percent	14	6	3	4	3	75	6	11	11	
25 to 29 percent	29	5	3	5	2	60	18	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	13	—	11	—	2	16	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.9	12.9	14.6	16.9	20.4	14.2	14.0	15.5	14.0	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	188	89	74	167	31	616	294	64	73	
Less than 20 percent	150	83	49	119	25	495	254	59	69	
20 to 24 percent	12	6	10	34	4	74	29	5	—	
25 to 29 percent	19	—	15	7	—	39	11	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	14.2	10.0	16.0	15.8	15.2	12.8	11.0	10.0	10.0	
\$50,000 or more	202	70	107	207	28	854	168	60	39	
Less than 20 percent	198	70	102	176	28	709	146	60	34	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	12	—	72	22	—	5	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	—	52	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	11.0	10.0	11.6	14.7	13.7	13.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	137	724	167	101	16	720	540	422	267	
GROSS RENT	—	34	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	6	229	—	—	1	—	119	21	41	
\$200 to \$299	52	305	22	16	3	40	180	60	58	
\$300 to \$399	52	119	97	27	2	157	123	178	77	
\$400 to \$499	22	18	16	10	3	188	70	72	58	
\$500 to \$599	22	10	22	10	2	194	16	29	16	
\$600 to \$749	13	9	2	16	—	90	7	—	—	
\$750 to \$999	2	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	18	—	8	11	5	41	18	8	9	
Median (dollars)	398	222	360	400	394	453	277	368	325	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	41	293	44	28	—	119	242	124	108	
Less than 20 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	37	14	10	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	6	
30 to 34 percent	33	204	42	21	—	99	124	105	66	
35 percent or more	8	21	2	—	—	20	15	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	37.6	50.0+	48.2	
Median	50.0+	43.6	50.0+	50.0+	5	138	125	148	101	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40	259	47	22	2	133	36	18	16	
Less than 20 percent	—	121	3	2	1	78	10	33	30	
20 to 24 percent	10	19	2	11	2	27	26	9	19	
25 to 29 percent	—	18	—	5	—	35	17	24	26	
30 to 34 percent	25	13	22	—	—	53	13	77	26	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	37.3	20.5	34.9	28.2	22.5	32.7	24.0	28.5	28.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	85	41	15	8	211	125	76	38	
Less than 20 percent	6	64	24	5	1	67	86	46	17	
20 to 24 percent	6	12	13	—	—	51	18	12	13	
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	36	5	18	2	
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	5	—	4	—	5	30	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	26.7	10.2	18.7	32.5	26.3	22.3	17.7	19.0	20.0	
\$35,000 or more	29	87	35	3	3	252	74	48	20	
Less than 20 percent	29	87	35	3	3	232	48	66	18	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	8	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.5	10.0	10.6	14.0	12.5	13.7	10.8	12.1	10.0	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Beaver County—Con.

	Tract 6036	Tract 6037	Tract 6038	Tract 6039	Tract 6040	Tract 6041 98	Tract 6042	Tract 6048	Tract 6049
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	723	1 205	2 550	1 205	633	683	399	1 484	2 680
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	353	513	1 627	458	207	211	137	587	1 310
Less than \$300.....	—	40	49	20	—	—	5	16	20
\$300 to \$399.....	55	110	67	86	42	34	13	57	64
\$400 to \$499.....	93	98	173	103	43	89	68	95	218
\$500 to \$599.....	50	269	26	269	36	33	27	140	249
\$600 to \$799.....	107	112	531	104	55	34	21	180	450
\$800 to \$999.....	36	14	318	23	10	14	7	82	186
\$1,000 or more.....	6	28	197	14	11	7	—	17	115
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	562	507	694	502	497	480	480	585	653
Not mortgaged.....	370	692	923	747	426	472	262	897	1 370
Less than \$100.....	—	7	18	—	—	7	—	8	9
\$100 to \$199.....	117	231	232	221	119	111	67	235	238
\$200 to \$299.....	209	464	529	430	259	285	165	470	839
\$300 to \$399.....	52	83	119	77	48	62	24	139	236
\$400 to \$499.....	—	7	25	10	—	—	—	29	7
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	16	41
Median (dollars).....	228	238	232	226	227	237	226	233	250
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	204	418	515	458	300	334	213	461	649
Less than 20 percent.....	58	105	187	80	89	89	80	209	192
20 to 24 percent.....	75	77	40	67	73	39	31	78	107
25 to 29 percent.....	29	63	46	39	23	30	20	42	78
30 to 34 percent.....	30	33	59	46	18	14	18	42	69
35 percent or more.....	42	124	183	112	82	151	68	85	186
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24	26.5	23.0	23.0	24.6	31.5	24.3	21.4	26.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	236	426	622	367	157	192	88	429	825
Less than 20 percent.....	144	277	364	255	123	136	54	290	518
20 to 24 percent.....	25	65	59	56	15	8	22	45	149
25 to 29 percent.....	37	46	66	30	4	28	14	34	53
30 to 34 percent.....	22	7	43	20	—	—	—	23	37
35 percent or more.....	11	31	70	6	15	—	—	—	17
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.6	15.2	17.2	13.5	13.2	14.8	16.9	14.0	17.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	174	188	743	1313	124	66	324	629	1 000
Less than 20 percent.....	158	175	436	145	112	120	60	252	466
20 to 24 percent.....	16	13	198	25	9	4	6	43	88
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	71	13	—	—	—	29	50
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	38	—	10	—	—	—	25
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.2	10.0	17.9	12.0	10.1	10.0	11.6	11.3	14.5
\$50,000 or more.....	109	173	670	197	45	33	32	270	577
Less than 20 percent.....	109	155	537	183	34	33	25	270	527
20 to 24 percent.....	—	18	81	8	11	—	7	—	38
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.8	10.0	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	229	743	176	157	556	700	486	277	532
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	15	—	—	—	16	13	6	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	58	93	—	—	147	165	62	64	99
\$200 to \$299.....	53	244	—	36	138	198	117	20	88
\$300 to \$399.....	21	184	69	55	168	128	178	42	100
\$400 to \$499.....	36	126	39	16	36	97	78	79	74
\$500 to \$599.....	35	30	24	9	41	6	7	19	81
\$600 to \$749.....	11	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	12
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	39	20	28	52	31	24	41
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	291	302	399	346	274	272	313	359	418
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	118	208	55	55	291	326	193	126	186
Less than 20 percent.....	15	—	—	—	9	—	—	14	12
20 to 24 percent.....	15	9	—	—	7	21	—	23	9
25 to 29 percent.....	15	32	—	—	33	33	6	14	18
30 to 34 percent.....	15	30	—	—	31	41	6	7	36
35 percent or more.....	55	130	31	32	180	226	143	109	10
Not computed.....	—	7	24	31	23	31	38	10	10
Median.....	33.9	41.5	50.0	50.0	42.2	45.3	50.0	37.5	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	65	165	58	36	145	172	171	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	33	14	—	11	40	37	14	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	62	31	8	31	38	36	9	8
25 to 29 percent.....	19	24	16	—	64	16	20	20	7
30 to 34 percent.....	30	28	4	17	7	12	21	5	42
35 percent or more.....	10	28	4	17	7	40	52	15	42
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	34.2	25.5	25.9	24.4	26.1	26.3	27.5	26.4	33.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	29	37	32	32	82	150	96	56	110
Less than 20 percent.....	—	130	6	32	70	19	8	13	28
20 to 24 percent.....	19	54	5	—	—	—	—	4	30
25 to 29 percent.....	—	20	—	7	—	16	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	31	—	—	5	16	—	7	—
Median.....	23.8	17.0	27.5	13.4	16.4	17.2	16.4	21.5	22.3
\$35,000 or more.....	17	143	31	29	38	52	26	45	111
Less than 20 percent.....	—	133	31	29	35	47	26	39	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	10	—	—	3	5	—	6	15.9
Median.....	15.3	10.0	11.9	12.6	16.4	10.0	13.4	13.9	16.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Beaver County—Con							
	Tract 6050.01	Tract 6050.02	Tract 6051	Tract 6052	Tract 6053	Tract 6054	Tract 6055	Tract 6056
Specified owner-occupied housing units	333	539	3	7	—	10	8	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	179	329	—	—	—	3	—	—
With a mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	31	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	27	78	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$600 to \$799	47	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	30	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	748	707	—	—	—	575	—	—
Not mortgaged	154	210	3	7	—	7	8	—
Less than \$100	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	51	62	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$200 to \$299	59	115	3	7	—	3	8	—
\$300 to \$399	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	221	225	225	—	194	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	88	111	3	7	—	7	—	—
Less than 20 percent	17	76	3	—	—	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	21	2	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	23	26	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.5	17.2	12.5	22.5	—	18.8	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	53	145	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	14	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.2	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	139	—	—	—	—	6	—
Less than 20 percent	51	92	—	—	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	21	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.4	16.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	103	—	—	—	3	2	—
Less than 20 percent	67	132	—	—	—	3	2	—
20 to 24 percent	22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	11.2	—	—	—	12.5	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	123	109	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROSS RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	13	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	43	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	24	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	355	331	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	59	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.04	31.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	55	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.6	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver falls city
Occupied housing units	818 549	67 956	67 956	3 990	3 549
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	5 860	568	568	-	18
1985 to 1988	26 418	1 689	1 689	5	14
1980 to 1984	38 990	2 697	2 697	22	83
1970 to 1979	115 477	11 067	11 067	235	193
1960 to 1969	108 743	8 491	8 491	238	164
1950 to 1959	133 385	14 138	14 138	775	306
1940 to 1949	99 082	9 865	9 865	874	645
1939 or earlier	270 594	19 441	19 441	1 821	2 126
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	7 264	394	394	40	112
1 bedroom	88 617	5 912	5 912	445	676
2 bedrooms	241 014	20 760	20 760	1 357	1 247
3 bedrooms	356 340	33 038	33 038	1 709	1 209
4 bedrooms	103 423	6 842	6 842	396	226
5 or more bedrooms	21 891	1 010	1 010	43	79
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	815 296	67 648	67 648	3 956	3 522
Source of water, public system or private company	740 818	53 801	53 801	3 960	3 529
Sewerage disposal, public sewer	667 374	45 722	45 722	3 928	3 546
Locking complete plumbing facilities	3 289	202	202	22	9
Owner-occupied housing units	2 160	116	116	5	9
Renter-occupied housing units	1 129	86	86	17	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	638 580	47 295	47 295	3 748	3 107
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7 317	1 262	1 262	32	34
Electricity	69 117	4 654	4 654	97	194
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	83 771	12 974	12 974	43	125
All other fuels	18 629	1 683	1 683	64	50
No fuel used	1 135	88	88	6	19
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	114 173	7 121	7 121	803	954
1	310 412	24 615	24 615	1 703	1 644
2	291 473	26 202	26 202	1 177	771
3 or more	102 491	10 018	10 018	307	180
Vehicles per household	1 5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	591 433	50 842	50 842	2 631	1 862
1989 to March 1990	31 616	2 703	2 703	68	71
1985 to 1988	94 681	7 328	7 328	328	179
1980 to 1984	66 963	5 353	5 353	205	210
1970 to 1979	135 384	11 863	11 863	378	410
1969 or earlier	262 589	23 993	23 993	1 652	992
Renter-occupied housing units	227 116	17 114	17 114	1 339	1 687
1989 to March 1990	70 738	5 120	5 120	372	613
1985 to 1988	83 386	6 457	6 457	506	536
1980 to 1984	32 804	2 575	2 575	167	254
1970 to 1979	24 271	1 765	1 765	196	172
1969 or earlier	15 917	1 197	1 197	118	112
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	12 994	1 154	1 154	101	147
Householder 65 years and over	245 088	19 828	19 828	1 642	1 250
Owner-occupied housing units	189 180	15 919	15 919	1 274	832
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 375	82	82	8	9
No telephone in unit	2 556	209	209	23	29
No vehicle available	69 489	4 420	4 420	538	510
Complete plumbing facilities	815 260	67 754	67 754	3 968	3 540
1.00 or less persons per room	808 388	66 994	66 994	3 961	3 508
1.01 or more persons per room	6 672	760	760	7	32
Locking complete plumbing facilities	3 289	202	202	22	9
1.00 or less persons per room	3 237	200	200	22	9
1.01 or more persons per room	52	2	2	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 575	34 557	34 557	27 999	25 687
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 158	18 562	18 562	13 700	13 704
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	91 770	8 274	8 274	730	820
Owner-occupied housing units	36 660	3 428	3 428	272	308
Renter-occupied housing units	55 110	4 846	4 846	458	683

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aliquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
Occupied housing units	999	376	1 287	1 099	1 570	1 154
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	8	10	—	—
1985 to 1988	5	—	10	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	5	—	59	24	—	8
1970 to 1979	24	107	84	62	59	89
1940 to 1969	37	53	35	50	206	34
1950 to 1959	70	27	158	7	110	220
1940 to 1949	135	12	205	120	193	308
1939 or earlier	723	177	708	826	1 002	495
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	33	—	90	8	9	7
1 bedroom	128	147	302	168	373	101
2 bedrooms	124	80	463	454	415	480
3 bedrooms	76	544	344	346	632	490
4 bedrooms	148	73	52	106	105	63
5 or more bedrooms	22	—	36	17	36	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	978	376	1 260	1 099	1 560	1 147
Source of water, public system or private company	981	364	1 287	1 084	1 570	1 154
Sewage disposal, public sewer	975	364	1 287	1 096	1 570	1 154
Locking complete plumbing facilities	22	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	17	—	—	9	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	906	334	1 033	985	1 422	1 114
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	10	19	22	—	—
Electricity	8	32	139	37	—	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	43	—	59	28	58	6
All other fuels	27	—	18	27	46	6
No fuel used	—	—	19	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	179	146	403	341	286	295
1	417	136	656	447	813	524
2	296	94	186	268	371	293
3 or more	107	—	42	43	100	42
Vehicles per household	1.3	9	9	1.0	1.2	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	702	167	513	665	826	590
1989 to March 1990	17	—	20	19	41	23
1985 to 1988	97	5	15	97	94	35
1980 to 1984	67	13	75	53	66	54
1970 to 1979	170	22	156	114	206	58
1949 or earlier	351	127	247	381	419	420
Renter-occupied housing units	297	209	774	434	744	564
1989 to March 1990	87	39	279	178	250	129
1985 to 1988	56	100	196	143	229	166
1980 to 1984	52	11	122	66	149	110
1970 to 1979	42	92	104	21	59	53
1949 or earlier	16	11	73	26	47	106
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	50	11	53	57	20	71
Householder 65 years and over	378	176	416	412	500	504
Owner-occupied housing units	291	62	167	350	292	354
Locking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	9	—	—
No telephone in unit	16	—	16	—	—	7
No vehicle available	127	114	233	139	192	205
Complete plumbing facilities	977	376	1 287	1 090	1 570	1 154
1.00 or less persons per room	970	376	1 266	1 085	1 534	1 143
1.01 or more persons per room	7	21	21	5	36	11
Locking complete plumbing facilities	22	—	—	9	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	22	—	—	9	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 281	22 386	24 556	23 384	24 624	24 383
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 938	8 166	12 093	13 620	17 738	17 153
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	175	130	175	248	343	243
Owner-occupied housing units	82	17	51	49	127	73
Renter-occupied housing units	93	113	326	199	216	170

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	507 715	41 722	41 722	2 262	1 719
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	253 444	19 408	19 408	672	648
Less than \$100	9 175	665	665	57	33
\$100 to \$199	26 051	2 268	2 268	42	105
\$200 to \$299	36 477	3 819	3 819	181	140
\$300 to \$399	38 419	3 618	3 618	192	178
\$400 to \$499	63 690	5 287	5 287	140	93
\$500 to \$599	35 739	2 340	2 340	36	52
\$600 to \$699	30 160	1 357	1 357	15	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8 262	208	208	—	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5 476	46	46	—	—
\$2,000 or more	647	584	584	540	501
Median (dollars)	254 271	22 114	22 114	1 640	1 071
Not mortgaged	4 365	229	229	15	16
Less than \$100	88 462	5 809	5 809	387	344
\$100 to \$199	112 082	12 252	12 252	905	578
\$200 to \$299	34 980	3 117	3 117	245	122
\$300 to \$399	8 329	499	499	65	11
\$400 to \$499	6 053	208	208	23	—
\$500 or more	226	233	233	237	227
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	139 434	12 947	12 947	947	871
Less than 20 percent	49 317	4 163	4 163	303	300
20 to 24 percent	19 812	1 841	1 841	112	102
25 to 29 percent	15 209	1 377	1 377	100	123
30 to 34 percent	11 204	1 226	1 226	82	34
35 percent or more	40 811	4 094	4 094	312	302
Not computed	3 081	246	246	38	10
Median	24 8	26 3	26 3	27 0	26 2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	131 109	11 939	11 939	691	339
Less than 20 percent	85 334	7 911	7 911	536	210
20 to 24 percent	16 841	1 699	1 699	72	64
25 to 29 percent	12 317	1 173	1 173	66	47
30 to 34 percent	7 679	628	628	10	18
35 percent or more	8 915	520	520	7	—
Not computed	23	8	8	—	—
Median	15 2	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	104 043	8 669	8 669	441	361
Less than 20 percent	75 719	6 752	6 752	377	323
20 to 24 percent	15 275	1 191	1 191	39	28
25 to 29 percent	7 743	421	421	21	7
30 to 34 percent	2 998	207	207	4	—
35 percent or more	2 308	98	98	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14 2	13 6	13 6	10 7	12
\$50,000 or more	133 129	8 167	8 167	183	148
Less than 20 percent	110 803	7 287	7 287	177	143
20 to 24 percent	12 875	568	568	6	5
25 to 29 percent	5 637	234	234	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2 191	48	48	—	—
35 percent or more	1 480	26	26	—	—
Not computed	4 143	4	4	—	—
Median	11 8	11 2	11 2	10 0	10 0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	223 962	16 802	16 802	1 347	1 681
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	3 830	338	338	50	69
\$100 to \$199	21 836	2 415	2 415	391	304
\$200 to \$299	38 961	3 930	3 930	318	508
\$300 to \$399	59 331	4 472	4 472	266	463
\$400 to \$499	44 454	2 775	2 775	151	198
\$500 to \$599	23 997	1 301	1 301	101	67
\$600 to \$749	13 615	524	524	19	13
\$750 to \$999	4 938	113	113	—	—
\$1,000 or more	1 707	934	934	51	56
No cash rent	11 293	324	324	267	288
Median (dollars)	370	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	71 199	6 059	6 059	561	824
Less than 20 percent	1 808	148	148	11	37
20 to 24 percent	3 747	261	261	24	57
25 to 29 percent	7 007	662	662	96	87
30 to 34 percent	4 757	573	573	102	50
35 percent or more	46 925	3 906	3 906	283	535
Not computed	6 955	509	509	45	58
Median	50 4	50 0	50 0	38 7	49 3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	59 440	4 517	4 517	346	439
Less than 20 percent	9 853	851	851	125	115
20 to 24 percent	9 828	867	867	35	—
25 to 29 percent	11 247	905	905	74	61
30 to 34 percent	9 995	652	652	64	31
35 percent or more	18 300	958	958	23	—
Not computed	3 217	284	284	25	—
Median	30 1	27 2	27 2	25 0	26 2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	55 588	4 030	4 030	294	328
Less than 20 percent	29 021	2 470	2 470	177	259
20 to 24 percent	13 157	784	784	69	46
25 to 29 percent	6 390	346	346	34	23
30 to 34 percent	2 545	116	116	5	—
35 percent or more	1 686	55	55	—	—
Not computed	2 789	259	259	—	—
Median	19 3	17 8	17 8	17 6	16 8
\$35,000 or more	37 735	2 196	2 196	146	90
Less than 20 percent	32 754	2 016	2 016	142	79
20 to 24 percent	2 324	54	54	—	—
25 to 29 percent	743	15	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent	245	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	112	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1 557	111	111	4	7
Median	13 0	11 6	11 6	10 3	10 6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Alquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
Specified owner-occupied housing units	597	134	489	581	745	549
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	231	22	194	195	320	136
Less than \$300	10	—	16	24	—	—
\$300 to \$399	5	—	63	38	31	—
\$400 to \$499	60	—	68	42	86	24
\$500 to \$599	79	—	63	37	119	36
\$600 to \$799	52	—	25	36	36	—
\$800 to \$999	21	—	20	9	10	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	—	—	—	7	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	540	332	533	449	506	521
Not mortgaged	366	112	295	386	425	413
Less than \$100	5	—	10	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	75	—	115	170	125	155
\$200 to \$299	247	26	190	216	216	201
\$300 to \$399	20	—	59	9	57	45
\$400 to \$499	22	11	—	11	22	12
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	233	186	220	208	228	226
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	225	69	257	334	346	256
Less than 20 percent	41	57	83	114	77	47
20 to 24 percent	21	—	35	61	19	17
25 to 29 percent	46	—	16	51	27	35
30 to 34 percent	6	7	10	51	10	52
35 percent or more	68	22	106	100	162	90
Not computed	11	—	—	—	10	15
Median	28.2	18.7	26.7	24.4	34.4	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	137	60	110	103	246	177
Less than 20 percent	95	49	60	78	153	145
20 to 24 percent	14	—	11	65	21	—
25 to 29 percent	17	—	28	18	18	6
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	18	10	5
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	12.4	14.4	13.7	18.3	13.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	188	5	188	108	82	52
Less than 20 percent	151	5	74	93	75	52
20 to 24 percent	22	—	—	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	10.0	14.8	12.8	14.2	10.0
\$50,000 or more	47	—	48	34	71	64
Less than 20 percent	47	—	48	34	71	64
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	292	209	774	434	744	564
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	8	22	52	—	—	34
\$100 to \$199	65	114	191	36	153	182
\$200 to \$299	49	—	250	151	106	241
\$300 to \$399	55	—	147	193	263	82
\$400 to \$499	33	12	82	39	160	10
\$500 to \$599	45	—	19	—	30	6
\$600 to \$749	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	30	12	33	10	32	—
Median (dollars)	307	154	244	311	322	218
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	109	146	412	218	273	192
Less than 20 percent	—	—	18	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	16	—	43	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	74	69	4	78	—
30 to 34 percent	9	40	41	8	41	38
35 percent or more	68	10	219	200	147	128
Not computed	8	20	33	6	7	13
Median	50.9	29.3	39.2	50.0	45.8	42.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	78	35	216	116	136	98
Less than 20 percent	41	12	91	4	37	72
20 to 24 percent	6	—	26	26	31	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	25	19	72	15
30 to 34 percent	11	—	6	23	26	13
35 percent or more	9	—	47	30	—	—
Not computed	13	12	21	10	—	—
Median	18.7	19.8	21.3	30.1	27.1	20.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	60	28	128	62	213	76
Less than 20 percent	30	16	97	35	165	59
20 to 24 percent	14	—	17	7	28	8
25 to 29 percent	12	—	14	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	—	—	—	11	—
Median	19.0	14.4	16.6	16.9	16.1	10.5
\$35,000 or more	45	—	18	41	62	79
Less than 20 percent	45	—	18	41	62	79
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	14	—
Median	14.7	—	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city
Occupied housing units	66 903	3 730	3 730	1 561	635
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILD					
1989 to March 1990	406	19	19	-	13
1985 to 1988	1 069	32	32	-	-
1980 to 1984	2 912	43	43	-	7
1970 to 1979	7 531	521	521	179	45
1960 to 1969	9 609	239	239	87	22
1950 to 1959	9 450	513	513	197	136
1940 to 1949	10 640	621	621	314	109
1939 or earlier	25 286	1 742	1 742	784	303
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	1 433	55	55	4	17
1 bedroom	11 815	366	366	140	82
2 bedrooms	22 383	1 537	1 537	759	173
3 bedrooms	22 145	1 233	1 233	410	273
4 bedrooms	6 508	431	431	225	59
5 or more bedrooms	2 619	108	108	23	31
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	66 548	3 713	3 713	1 561	635
Source of water, public system or private company	66 399	3 624	3 624	1 561	635
Sewerage disposal, public sewer	64 563	3 480	3 480	1 561	628
Locking complete plumbing facilities	31	31	31	-	9
Owner-occupied housing units	158	15	15	-	9
Renter-occupied housing units	450	16	16	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	55 411	2 948	2 948	1 290	538
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 022	42	42	19	-
Electricity	6 952	281	281	62	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 740	300	300	104	34
All other fuels	1 208	48	48	16	15
No fuel used	570	111	111	70	12
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	31 915	1 472	1 472	796	314
1	22 708	1 463	1 463	538	212
2	9 535	617	617	175	82
3 or more	2 745	178	178	52	27
Vehicles per household	8	9	9	7	8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	26 388	1 734	1 734	740	255
1989 to March 1990	1 411	101	101	30	29
1985 to 1988	3 589	204	204	86	21
1980 to 1984	3 562	127	127	43	7
1970 to 1979	7 397	466	466	203	48
1969 or earlier	10 429	836	836	378	160
Renter-occupied housing units	40 515	1 996	1 996	821	380
1989 to March 1990	12 020	532	532	184	119
1985 to 1988	14 439	636	636	245	119
1980 to 1984	6 484	381	381	171	64
1970 to 1979	4 952	297	297	138	64
1969 or earlier	2 620	150	150	83	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	4 045	259	259	110	88
Householder 65 years and over	15 790	842	842	360	126
Owner-occupied housing units	8 577	605	605	254	107
Locking complete plumbing facilities	165	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	396	24	24	15	-
No vehicle available	8 067	371	371	200	48
Complete plumbing facilities	66 295	3 699	3 699	1 561	626
1.00 or less persons per room	64 286	3 555	3 555	1 489	591
1.01 or more persons per room	2 009	144	144	72	35
Locking complete plumbing facilities	408	31	31	-	9
1.00 or less persons per room	576	31	31	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	32	-	-	-	-
Mean Household Income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 595	25 590	25 590	18 909	28 364
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 204	11 549	11 549	9 512	8 248
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	23 535	1 470	1 470	757	303
Owner-occupied housing units	3 734	349	349	193	49
Renter-occupied housing units	19 801	1 121	1 121	564	254

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Alquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
Occupied housing units	166	1 242	374	183	170	275
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	7	6	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	7	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	179	26	19	8	44
1960 to 1969	—	82	22	—	25	16
1950 to 1959	—	136	112	5	17	40
1940 to 1949	42	219	32	40	31	54
1939 or earlier	124	626	168	113	89	121
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	4	—	11	6	—	—
1 bedroom	20	114	59	14	—	36
2 bedrooms	37	647	120	33	68	189
3 bedrooms	72	292	126	107	83	272
4 bedrooms	33	166	33	17	10	18
5 or more bedrooms	—	23	25	6	9	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	166	1 242	374	183	170	265
Source of water, public system or private company	166	1 242	374	183	170	275
Sewage disposal, public sewer	166	1 242	374	176	170	267
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	10
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	139	1 082	301	166	170	244
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	19	—	—	—	—
Electricity	20	—	32	—	—	15
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	104	14	17	—	10
All other fuels	7	—	—	15	—	—
No fuel used	—	37	12	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	72	619	175	89	17	112
1	73	444	32	159	120	86
2	15	142	40	35	18	77
3 or more	6	37	—	27	15	—
Vehicles per household .....	.8	.7	.6	1.1	1.2	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	62	638	149	91	82	133
1989 to March 1990	5	16	8	21	—	—
1985 to 1988	19	42	11	5	28	6
1980 to 1984	15	28	—	—	—	16
1970 to 1979	12	191	32	16	—	50
1969 or earlier	11	361	98	42	54	61
Renter-occupied housing units	104	604	225	92	142	243
1989 to March 1990	47	107	62	13	39	43
1985 to 1988	31	158	53	54	17	37
1980 to 1984	12	149	33	13	8	21
1970 to 1979	14	124	43	12	14	33
1969 or earlier	—	66	14	—	10	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	—	78	40	22	—	19
Householder 65 years and over	35	321	80	36	31	76
Owner-occupied housing units	16	238	73	24	—	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	15	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	29	167	15	28	—	57
Complete plumbing facilities	166	1 242	374	183	170	265
1.00 or less persons per room	157	1 185	357	168	170	246
1.01 or more persons per room	9	57	17	15	—	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	10
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 362	18 047	36 302	18 431	23 083	20 547
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 817	9 142	6 110	12 689	11 968	10 211
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	74	577	162	91	54	114
Owner-occupied housing units	22	165	13	36	10	45
Renter-occupied housing units	52	412	149	55	44	69

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Beaver County				
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Total	Aliquippa city	Beaver Falls city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 967	1 495	1 495	618	228
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	13 784	656	656	230	96
Less than \$300	940	45	45	45	—
\$300 to \$399	2 070	140	140	51	40
\$400 to \$499	2 287	114	114	49	25
\$500 to \$599	2 589	136	136	52	15
\$600 to \$799	292	132	132	27	12
\$800 to \$999	1 505	46	46	6	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	890	12	12	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	140	11	11	—	—
\$2,000 or more	71	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	559	504	504	469	457
Not mortgaged	10 183	839	839	388	132
Less than \$100	290	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3 223	273	273	169	46
\$200 to \$299	4 305	426	426	144	80
\$300 to \$399	1 487	84	84	46	—
\$400 to \$499	548	42	42	15	6
\$500 or more	310	14	14	14	—
Median (dollars)	230	222	222	209	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	9 107	755	755	377	111
Less than 20 percent	2 101	219	219	118	43
20 to 24 percent	999	91	91	38	17
25 to 29 percent	783	60	60	22	—
30 to 34 percent	821	52	52	20	—
35 percent or more	4 060	317	317	175	39
Not computed	343	16	16	4	—
Median	33.0	30.0	30.0	32.1	21.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 340	390	390	136	74
Less than 20 percent	3 693	242	242	119	46
20 to 24 percent	908	55	55	18	—
25 to 29 percent	790	47	47	17	10
30 to 34 percent	446	23	23	—	—
35 percent or more	503	23	23	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	15.0	15.0	12.3	17.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 320	196	196	82	14
Less than 20 percent	3 066	171	171	82	—
20 to 24 percent	759	18	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	301	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	155	7	7	—	—
35 percent or more	59	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.0	12.9	12.9	13.4	12.5
\$50,000 or more	4 200	154	154	23	29
Less than 20 percent	3 615	143	143	23	—
20 to 24 percent	423	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	117	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	—	—	—	—
Not computed	10	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	40 165	1 991	1 991	816	380
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	4 038	137	137	104	4
\$100 to \$199	9 507	518	518	207	118
\$200 to \$299	5 993	428	428	167	104
\$300 to \$399	7 611	349	349	145	37
\$400 to \$499	4 879	268	268	66	73
\$500 to \$599	3 406	162	162	63	29
\$600 to \$749	2 055	66	66	34	11
\$750 to \$999	472	21	21	13	—
\$1,000 or more	102	4	4	17	4
No cash rent	1 162	275	275	253	260
Median (dollars)	300	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	21 307	1 254	1 254	597	287
Less than 20 percent	592	44	44	40	—
20 to 24 percent	1 863	68	68	54	—
25 to 29 percent	2 660	122	122	75	20
30 to 34 percent	1 308	136	136	36	44
35 percent or more	11 265	751	751	371	175
Not computed	2 219	113	113	21	—
Median	48.1	43.6	43.6	43.7	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9 094	399	399	132	57
Less than 20 percent	1 717	61	61	13	12
20 to 24 percent	1 648	72	72	37	16
25 to 29 percent	1 513	64	64	13	—
30 to 34 percent	570	49	49	13	13
35 percent or more	2 878	150	150	53	16
Not computed	248	3	3	—	—
Median	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.6	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 546	231	231	58	30
Less than 20 percent	3 492	121	121	26	—
20 to 24 percent	1 393	65	65	7	—
25 to 29 percent	921	22	22	8	14
30 to 34 percent	344	23	23	17	—
35 percent or more	260	—	—	—	—
Not computed	136	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	19.7	19.7	22.1	19.7
\$35,000 or more	3 216	107	107	29	6
Less than 20 percent	2 866	92	92	24	—
20 to 24 percent	226	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	30	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	91	15	15	5	—
Not computed	13.3	11.9	11.9	11.0	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aiquippa city, Beaver County		Beaver Falls city, Beaver County		Remainder of Beaver County	
	Tract 6043	Tract 6045	Tract 6012	Tract 6013	Tract 6021	Tract 6028
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	50	528	141	72	72	115
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage.....	39	156	49	42	33	29
Less than \$300.....	—	40	—	—	15	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	51	40	7	9	—
\$400 to \$499.....	12	31	9	11	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	4	15	—	9	16
\$600 to \$799.....	12	—	—	12	—	6
\$800 to \$999.....	6	—	—	4	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	531	257	363	550	358	523
Not mortgaged.....	11	372	92	30	39	86
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	169	12	24	—	17
\$200 to \$299.....	5	134	80	—	39	62
\$300 to \$399.....	6	40	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	15	—	6	—	7
\$500 or more.....	—	14	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	304	207	236	181	234	228
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000.....	32	334	59	37	10	71
Less than 20 percent.....	—	118	43	—	10	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	33	7	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent.....	—	22	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	23	146	9	25	—	26
Not computed.....	4	—	—	12	—	—
Median.....	49.0	28.6	18.1	50.0+	17.5	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	11	125	53	21	54	10
Less than 20 percent.....	—	108	41	5	36	10
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	12	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	17	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.6	12.1	14.3	24.6	15.5	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7	52	9	8	8	28
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	9	5	8	22
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	11.0	12.5	12.5	10.0-	13.6
\$50,000 or more.....	—	17	20	9	—	6
Less than 20 percent.....	—	17	20	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	14.5	—	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	104	599	225	92	88	142
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100.....	7	72	4	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	32	108	87	—	20	40
\$200 to \$299.....	12	155	74	21	—	57
\$300 to \$399.....	9	123	33	—	16	37
\$400 to \$499.....	7	55	14	49	35	8
\$500 to \$599.....	—	53	9	14	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	21	9	—	8	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	17	4	—	10	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	328	273	225	440	388	263
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000.....	59	438	190	47	44	94
Less than 20 percent.....	—	21	4	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	33	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	20	36	20	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent.....	—	28	35	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	32	304	102	47	37	71
Not computed.....	16	29	—	—	7	8
Median.....	36.6	49.3	46.7	50.0+	50.0+	47.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	19	104	35	19	34	16
Less than 20 percent.....	—	13	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	12	20	6	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	13	—	9	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	—	8	—
35 percent or more.....	7	46	—	13	—	—
Not computed.....	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.0	32.5	22.7	38.5	30.0	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	17	—	—	26	—	5
Less than 20 percent.....	—	22	—	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	—	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	17	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.5	17.5	—	25.4	—	10.0-
\$35,000 or more.....	9	20	—	—	10	8
Less than 20 percent.....	—	15	—	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	5	—	—	10	—
Median.....	10.0-	12.5	—	—	—	17.5

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
Occupied housing units	1 016
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	—
1985 to 1988	39
1980 to 1984	56
1970 to 1979	97
1960 to 1969	156
1950 to 1959	175
1940 to 1949	114
1939 or earlier	379
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	—
1 bedroom	190
2 bedrooms	366
3 bedrooms	341
4 bedrooms	85
5 or more bedrooms	34
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	1 000
Source of water, public system or private company	946
Sewage disposal, public sewer	891
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10
Owner-occupied housing units	2
Renter-occupied housing units	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	790
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27
Electricity	116
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	48
All other fuels	35
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	302
1	392
2	220
3 or more	102
Vehicles per household	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	483
1989 to March 1990	32
1985 to 1988	85
1980 to 1984	114
1970 to 1979	184
1969 or earlier	68
Renter-occupied housing units	533
1989 to March 1990	173
1985 to 1988	225
1980 to 1984	63
1970 to 1979	38
1969 or earlier	34
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	61
Householder 65 years and over	161
Owner-occupied housing units	96
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	84
Complete plumbing facilities	1 006
1.00 or less persons per room	991
1.01 or more persons per room	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10
1.00 or less persons per room	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 566
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 392
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	429
Owner-occupied housing units	137
Renter-occupied housing units	292

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	367
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	202
Less than \$300	-
\$300 to \$399	10
\$400 to \$499	51
\$500 to \$599	62
\$600 to \$799	38
\$800 to \$999	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	11
\$2,000 or more	9
Median (dollars)	550
Not mortgaged	165
Less than \$100	6
\$100 to \$199	63
\$200 to \$299	56
\$300 to \$399	24
\$400 to \$499	8
\$500 or more	8
Median (dollars)	222
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	188
Less than 20 percent	36
20 to 24 percent	9
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	9
35 percent or more	113
Not computed	21
Median	47.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	76
Less than 20 percent	44
20 to 24 percent	14
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	9
Not computed	-
Median	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37
Less than 20 percent	29
20 to 24 percent	8
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	13.7
\$50,000 or more	66
Less than 20 percent	50
20 to 24 percent	5
25 to 29 percent	11
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	-
Not computed	-
Median	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	525
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	28
\$100 to \$199	77
\$200 to \$299	121
\$300 to \$399	136
\$400 to \$499	48
\$500 to \$599	35
\$600 to \$749	18
\$750 to \$999	22
\$1,000 or more	7
No cash rent	13
Median (dollars)	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	275
Less than 20 percent	7
20 to 24 percent	7
25 to 29 percent	9
30 to 34 percent	23
35 percent or more	205
Not computed	24
Median	50.0*
\$10,000 to \$19,999	108
Less than 20 percent	16
20 to 24 percent	14
25 to 29 percent	18
30 to 34 percent	23
35 percent or more	34
Not computed	3
Median	31.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	84
Less than 20 percent	54
20 to 24 percent	6
25 to 29 percent	12
30 to 34 percent	5
35 percent or more	7
Not computed	-
Median	18.2
\$35,000 or more	38
Less than 20 percent	35
20 to 24 percent	13
25 to 29 percent	-
30 to 34 percent	-
35 percent or more	10
Not computed	10
Median	16.6

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
Occupied housing units		4 646
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990		74
1985 to 1988		245
1980 to 1984		338
1970 to 1979		979
1960 to 1969		698
1950 to 1959		583
1940 to 1949		513
1939 or earlier		1 216
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom		330
1 bedroom		1 137
2 bedrooms		1 052
3 bedrooms		861
4 bedrooms		942
5 or more bedrooms		324
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities		4 617
Source of water, public system or private company		4 549
Sewage disposal, public sewer		4 488
Locking complete plumbing facilities		42
Owner-occupied housing units		4
Renter-occupied housing units		38
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas		3 820
Bottled, tank, or LP gas		56
Electricity		679
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		86
All other fuels		36
No fuel used		19
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None		888
1		1 681
2		1 568
3 or more		509
Vehicles per household		1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units		2 106
1989 to March 1990		249
1985 to 1988		654
1980 to 1984		420
1970 to 1979		630
1969 or earlier		153
Renter-occupied housing units		2 540
1989 to March 1990		1 416
1985 to 1988		945
1980 to 1984		134
1970 to 1979		43
1969 or earlier		2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit		62
Householder 65 years and over		162
Owner-occupied housing units		83
Locking complete plumbing facilities		7
No telephone in unit		7
No vehicle available		84
Complete plumbing facilities		4 604
1.00 or less persons per room		4 185
1.01 or more persons per room		419
Locking complete plumbing facilities		42
1.00 or less persons per room		42
1.01 or more persons per room		-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)		82 702
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)		21 682
Household income in 1989 below poverty level		1 034
Owner-occupied housing units		131
Renter-occupied housing units		903

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 907
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 622
With a mortgage	30
Less than \$500	17
\$500 to \$399	58
\$400 to \$499	132
\$500 to \$599	316
\$600 to \$799	267
\$800 to \$999	418
\$1,000 to \$1,499	191
\$1,500 to \$1,999	193
\$2,000 or more	992
Median (dollars)	285
Not mortgaged	12
Less than \$100	50
\$100 to \$199	121
\$200 to \$299	61
\$300 to \$399	16
\$400 to \$499	25
\$500 or more	252
Median (dollars)	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	211
Less than 20 percent	33
20 to 24 percent	31
25 to 29 percent	5
30 to 34 percent	5
35 percent or more	135
Not computed	7
Median	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	196
Less than 20 percent	109
20 to 24 percent	24
25 to 29 percent	20
30 to 34 percent	11
35 percent or more	32
Not computed	18.7
Median	252
\$35,000 to \$49,999	106
Less than 20 percent	50
20 to 24 percent	44
25 to 29 percent	12
30 to 34 percent	40
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	22.0
Median	1 248
\$50,000 or more	840
Less than 20 percent	192
20 to 24 percent	44
25 to 29 percent	95
30 to 34 percent	77
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	15.6
Median	2 521
Specified renter-occupied housing units	
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	7
\$100 to \$199	29
\$200 to \$299	285
\$300 to \$399	893
\$400 to \$499	481
\$500 to \$599	386
\$600 to \$749	246
\$750 to \$999	100
\$1,000 or more	38
No cash rent	56
Median (dollars)	403
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	917
Less than 20 percent	3
20 to 24 percent	7
25 to 29 percent	9
30 to 34 percent	17
35 percent or more	542
Not computed	339
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	503
Less than 20 percent	25
20 to 24 percent	26
25 to 29 percent	76
30 to 34 percent	60
35 percent or more	312
Not computed	4
Median	38.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	611
Less than 20 percent	274
20 to 24 percent	171
25 to 29 percent	121
30 to 34 percent	34
35 percent or more	11
Not computed	—
Median	20.9
\$35,000 or more	490
Less than 20 percent	390
20 to 24 percent	70
25 to 29 percent	8
30 to 34 percent	3
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	19
Median	13.4

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
Occupied housing units	3 649	258	258
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	40	—	—
1985 to 1988	92	—	—
1980 to 1984	263	44	44
1970 to 1979	454	32	32
1960 to 1969	503	9	9
1950 to 1959	50	64	64
1940 to 1949	425	28	28
1939 or earlier	1 322	81	81
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	127	6	6
1 bedroom	609	16	16
2 bedrooms	1 054	74	74
3 bedrooms	1 196	123	123
4 bedrooms	447	29	29
5 or more bedrooms	216	10	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	3 616	258	258
Source of water, public system or private company	3 492	197	197
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 237	163	163
Locking complete plumbing facilities	22	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	12	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	10	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	2 933	167	167
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	—	—
Electricity	363	18	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	228	64	64
All other fuels	69	9	9
No fuel used	6	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	771	30	30
1	1 500	120	120
2	1 035	80	80
3 or more	343	28	28
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	2 053	180	180
1989 to March 1990	192	28	28
1985 to 1988	473	25	25
1980 to 1984	322	36	36
1970 to 1979	535	41	41
1969 or earlier	511	50	50
Renter-occupied housing units	1 616	78	78
1989 to March 1990	800	24	24
1985 to 1988	550	39	39
1980 to 1984	172	—	—
1970 to 1979	72	7	7
1969 or earlier	22	8	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	137	25	25
Householder 65 years and over	487	50	50
Owner-occupied housing units	393	42	42
Locking complete plumbing facilities	16	—	—
No telephone in unit	29	8	8
No vehicle available	161	18	18
Complete plumbing facilities	3 627	258	258
1.00 or less persons per room	3 520	243	243
1.01 or more persons per room	107	15	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities	22	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	22	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 896	30 609	30 609
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 304	17 600	17 600
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	710	39	39
Owner-occupied housing units	181	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	529	25	25

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Pittsburgh- Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 748	164	164
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	1 073	86	86
Less than \$300	15	-	-
\$300 to \$399	61	10	10
\$400 to \$499	106	-	-
\$500 to \$599	133	13	13
\$600 to \$799	214	27	27
\$800 to \$999	175	30	30
\$1,000 to \$1,499	234	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	66	-	-
\$2,000 or more	69	-	-
Median (dollars)	805	696	696
Not mortgaged	675	78	78
Less than \$100	23	-	-
\$100 to \$199	266	28	28
\$200 to \$299	235	41	41
\$300 to \$399	83	9	9
\$400 to \$499	21	-	-
\$500 or more	47	-	-
Median (dollars)	223	263	263
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	436	39	39
Less than 20 percent	122	6	6
20 to 24 percent	74	2	2
25 to 29 percent	41	17	17
30 to 34 percent	15	7	7
35 percent or more	157	7	7
Not computed	27	-	-
Median	26.0	28.4	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	395	65	65
Less than 20 percent	235	41	41
20 to 24 percent	32	8	8
25 to 29 percent	54	10	10
30 to 34 percent	41	6	6
35 percent or more	33	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	17.7	17.6	17.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	252	30	30
Less than 20 percent	143	8	8
20 to 24 percent	50	12	12
25 to 29 percent	24	10	10
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	35	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	17.9	22.9	22.9
\$50,000 or more	665	30	30
Less than 20 percent	461	24	24
20 to 24 percent	138	-	-
25 to 29 percent	43	6	6
30 to 34 percent	16	-	-
35 percent or more	7	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	16.2	17.0	17.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 608	172	172
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	54	-	-
\$100 to \$199	129	15	15
\$200 to \$299	229	16	16
\$300 to \$399	457	9	9
\$400 to \$499	325	18	18
\$500 to \$599	214	9	9
\$600 to \$749	109	5	5
\$750 to \$999	28	-	-
\$1,000 or more	19	-	-
No cash rent	44	-	-
Median (dollars)	378	336	336
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	541	25	25
Less than 20 percent	25	-	-
20 to 24 percent	16	-	-
25 to 29 percent	25	-	-
30 to 34 percent	35	-	-
35 percent or more	351	25	25
Not computed	89	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	476	33	33
Less than 20 percent	62	6	6
20 to 24 percent	52	-	-
25 to 29 percent	97	-	-
30 to 34 percent	91	16	16
35 percent or more	163	11	11
Not computed	11	-	-
Median	31.2	33.3	33.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	393	5	5
Less than 20 percent	153	-	-
20 to 24 percent	140	-	-
25 to 29 percent	46	5	5
30 to 34 percent	34	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	6	-	-
Median	21.4	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 or more	198	9	9
Less than 20 percent	147	9	9
20 to 24 percent	35	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	6	6
30 to 34 percent	10	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	13.5	11.3	11.3

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Osta based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
Occupied housing units	815 921	67 775	67 775
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	5 830	568	568
1985 to 1988	26 343	1 689	1 689
1980 to 1984	38 783	2 668	2 668
1970 to 1979	115 156	11 041	11 041
1960 to 1969	108 348	8 482	8 482
1950 to 1959	153 031	14 102	14 102
1940 to 1949	98 775	9 855	9 855
1939 or earlier	269 653	19 370	19 370
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	7 184	394	394
1 bedroom	88 242	5 896	5 896
2 bedrooms	240 238	20 712	20 712
3 bedrooms	355 482	32 950	32 950
4 bedrooms	103 050	6 813	6 813
5 or more bedrooms	21 723	1 010	1 010
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	812 695	67 467	67 467
Source of water, public system or private company	738 313	53 663	53 663
Sewage disposal, public sewer	665 086	45 603	45 603
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 289	202	202
Owner-occupied housing units	2 160	116	116
Renter-occupied housing units	1 129	86	86
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	636 434	47 177	47 177
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7 271	1 262	1 262
Electricity	48 901	4 643	4 643
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	83 593	12 931	12 931
All other fuels	18 593	1 674	1 674
No fuel used	1 129	88	88
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	113 724	7 091	7 091
1	309 349	24 541	24 541
2	290 646	26 153	26 153
3 or more	102 202	9 990	9 990
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	589 804	50 708	50 708
1989 to March 1990	31 486	2 696	2 696
1985 to 1988	94 329	7 311	7 311
1980 to 1984	66 693	5 329	5 329
1970 to 1979	135 121	11 822	11 822
1969 or earlier	262 175	23 550	23 550
Renter-occupied housing units	226 117	17 067	17 067
1989 to March 1990	70 257	5 103	5 103
1985 to 1988	83 046	6 442	6 442
1980 to 1984	32 684	2 575	2 575
1970 to 1979	24 221	1 758	1 758
1969 or earlier	15 909	1 189	1 189
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	12 921	1 138	1 138
Householder 65 years and over	244 683	19 778	19 778
Owner-occupied housing units	188 830	15 877	15 877
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 375	82	82
No telephone in unit	2 534	201	201
No vehicle available	69 375	4 402	4 402
Complete plumbing facilities	812 632	67 573	67 573
1.00 or less persons per room	806 033	66 822	66 822
1.01 or more persons per room	6 599	751	751
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 289	202	202
1.00 or less persons per room	3 237	200	200
1.01 or more persons per room	52	2	2
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 548	34 571	34 571
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 165	18 569	18 569
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	91 360	8 242	8 242
Owner-occupied housing units	36 533	3 414	3 414
Renter-occupied housing units	54 827	4 828	4 828

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsburgh--Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	Beaver County, PA PMSA	Beaver County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	506 332	41 604	41 604
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	252 599	19 553	19 553
Less than \$300	9 166	665	665
\$300 to \$399	26 008	2 258	2 258
\$400 to \$499	36 400	3 819	3 819
\$500 to \$599	38 322	3 610	3 610
\$600 to \$799	43 537	5 271	5 271
\$800 to \$999	35 601	2 325	2 325
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29 946	1 351	1 351
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8 212	208	208
\$2,000 or more	5 407	46	46
Median (dollars)	646	583	583
Not mortgaged	253 733	22 051	22 051
Less than \$100	4 349	229	229
\$100 to \$199	88 237	5 789	5 789
\$200 to \$299	111 884	12 210	12 210
\$300 to \$399	34 934	3 108	3 108
\$400 to \$499	8 310	499	499
\$500 or more	6 019	208	208
Median (dollars)	226	233	233
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	139 098	12 908	12 908
Less than 20 percent	49 232	4 157	4 157
20 to 24 percent	19 757	1 839	1 839
25 to 29 percent	15 168	1 360	1 360
30 to 34 percent	11 189	1 219	1 219
35 percent or more	40 680	4 087	4 087
Not computed	3 072	246	246
Median	24 8	26 2	26 2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	130 834	11 897	11 897
Less than 20 percent	85 149	7 877	7 877
20 to 24 percent	16 819	1 691	1 691
25 to 29 percent	12 289	1 173	1 173
30 to 34 percent	7 663	628	628
35 percent or more	8 891	520	520
Not computed	23	8	8
Median	15 2	15 0	15 0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	103 860	8 662	8 662
Less than 20 percent	75 620	6 752	6 752
20 to 24 percent	15 240	1 184	1 184
25 to 29 percent	7 729	421	421
30 to 34 percent	2 998	207	207
35 percent or more	2 273	98	98
Not computed	14 2	13 6	13 6
Median	132 540	8 137	8 137
\$50,000 or more	110 391	7 263	7 263
Less than 20 percent	12 757	568	568
20 to 24 percent	5 601	228	228
25 to 29 percent	2 175	48	48
30 to 34 percent	1 473	26	26
35 percent or more	143	4	4
Not computed	11 8	11 1	11 1
Median	222 665	16 755	16 755
Specified renter-occupied housing units			
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	3 818	338	338
\$100 to \$199	21 765	2 407	2 407
\$200 to \$299	38 842	3 914	3 914
\$300 to \$399	59 027	4 463	4 463
\$400 to \$499	44 277	2 770	2 770
\$500 to \$599	23 820	1 292	1 292
\$600 to \$749	13 544	524	524
\$750 to \$999	4 931	113	113
\$1,000 or more	1 688	—	—
No cash rent	11 253	934	934
Median (dollars)	370	324	324
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	70 915	6 041	6 041
Less than 20 percent	1 808	148	148
20 to 24 percent	3 747	261	261
25 to 29 percent	6 991	662	662
30 to 34 percent	4 741	573	573
35 percent or more	46 748	3 888	3 888
Not computed	6 880	509	509
Median	60 04	49 8	49 8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	59 156	4 493	4 493
Less than 20 percent	6 799	845	845
20 to 24 percent	9 784	867	867
25 to 29 percent	11 184	905	905
30 to 34 percent	9 969	636	636
35 percent or more	18 214	956	956
Not computed	3 206	284	284
Median	30 1	27 2	27 2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	55 279	4 030	4 030
Less than 20 percent	18 915	2 470	2 470
20 to 24 percent	13 025	784	784
25 to 29 percent	6 349	346	346
30 to 34 percent	2 331	116	116
35 percent or more	1 672	55	55
Not computed	2 787	259	259
Median	19 3	17 8	17 8
\$35,000 or more	37 615	2 191	2 191
Less than 20 percent	32 669	2 011	2 011
20 to 24 percent	2 305	54	54
25 to 29 percent	737	15	15
30 to 34 percent	235	—	—
35 percent or more	112	—	—
Not computed	1 557	111	111
Median	13 0	11 6	11 6

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	2 242 798	16.5	956 147	16.6	REMAINDER OF BEAVER COUNTY—Con.	1 400	39.9	699	42.8
Beaver County, PA PMSA	186 093	17.5	76 336	17.7		3 650	21.7	1 565	20.3
BEAVER COUNTY						3 805	14.9	1 691	14.8
Total	186 093	17.5	76 336	17.7	Tract 6010	3 441	18.0	1 600	17.4
Aliquippa city	13 374	14.4	6 118	14.8	Tract 6014	1 724	44.7	753	47.0
Beaver Falls city	10 687	14.4	4 667	14.4	Tract 6015	3 732	18.6	1 393	19.0
					Tract 6016	6 862	11.6	2 524	11.8
ALIQUIPPA CITY, BEAVER COUNTY					Tract 6017	3 247	15.4	1 246	16.1
Tract 6043	2 963	15.5	1 332	16.3	Tract 6018	672	45.2	394	45.9
Tract 6044	647	14.4	333	15.3	Tract 6019	4 156	12.3	1 952	11.4
Tract 6045	4 155	11.4	1 898	11.8	Tract 6021	751	48.1	351	45.9
Tract 6046	3 917	16.1	1 762	16.2	Tract 6022	2 616	16.2	1 371	16.6
Tract 6047	1 692	16.2	793	16.0	Tract 6023	2 412	15.6	994	16.5
BEAVER FALLS CITY, BEAVER COUNTY					Tract 6024	1 700	47.6	848	47.4
Tract 6011	3 440	15.5	1 307	16.1	Tract 6025	7 489	13.2	2 544	12.1
Tract 6012	3 748	11.3	1 909	11.9	Tract 6026	2 155	48.7	804	47.8
Tract 6013	3 299	16.8	1 451	16.3	Tract 6027 01	3 918	18.1	1 417	17.9
REMAINDER OF BEAVER COUNTY					Tract 6027 02	3 311	14.9	1 685	14.8
Tract 6001 01	3 779	16.8	1 551	16.1	Tract 6028	3 163	21.9	1 135	22.2
Tract 6001 02	909	49.1	386	46.1	Tract 6029	3 426	15.4	1 177	15.9
Tract 6002	6 161	12.3	2 241	12.0	Tract 6030	594	44.3	224	45.1
Tract 6003	850	14.2	360	14.7	Tract 6031	10 694	11.9	3 979	11.9
Tract 6004	1 024	44.5	438	45.2	Tract 6032	4 423	15.8	1 789	15.8
Tract 6005	2 958	21.0	1 160	21.6	Tract 6033	2 316	14.9	983	16.1
Tract 6006 01	2 351	43.0	948	44.6	Tract 6034	1 896	47.2	773	48.0
Tract 6006 02	2 942	15.1	1 065	15.9	Tract 6035	2 424	16.2	1 004	16.5
Tract 6007	6 988	12.1	2 780	11.9	Tract 6036	5 074	13.2	2 181	12.3
Tract 6008	1 322	46.1	629	47.9	Tract 6037	9 519	12.8	3 373	12.5
					Tract 6038	2 894	16.7	1 534	16.6
					Tract 6039	2 942	14.5	1 345	15.8
					Tract 6040	3 307	14.9	1 709	15.6
					Tract 6041 98	1 884	14.6	1 024	15.4
					Tract 6042	4 915	16.9	1 954	16.9
					Tract 6048	9 006	11.8	3 774	11.8
					Tract 6049	2 563	14.4	951	14.9
					Tract 6050 01	3 604	16.1	1 304	16.2
					Tract 6050 02	2	100.0	1	100.0
					Tract 6051	19	5.3	9	11.1
					Tract 6052	—	—	—	—
					Tract 6053	31	22.6	13	30.8
					Tract 6054	11	45.5	6	50.0
					Tract 6055	—	—	—	—
					Tract 6056	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:
Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in a MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

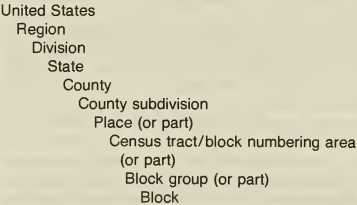
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

1. The first part of the report discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The report also highlights the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the report provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year. It includes a comprehensive analysis of the company's revenue, expenses, and profit margins. The report also discusses the company's financial position and its ability to meet its financial obligations.

3. The third part of the report discusses the company's financial strategy and its plans for the future. It outlines the company's goals and objectives and provides a detailed analysis of the risks and opportunities associated with its financial strategy. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial performance and for increasing its profitability.

4. The fourth part of the report discusses the company's financial controls and its internal audit system. It outlines the company's policies and procedures for financial reporting and provides a detailed analysis of the effectiveness of its internal audit system. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial controls and for increasing the reliability of its financial reporting.

5. The fifth part of the report discusses the company's financial relationships with its stakeholders. It outlines the company's policies and procedures for managing its financial relationships and provides a detailed analysis of the company's financial performance from the perspective of its stakeholders. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial relationships and for increasing its transparency and accountability.

6. The sixth part of the report discusses the company's financial performance in comparison to its peers. It provides a detailed analysis of the company's financial performance relative to its competitors and discusses the reasons for any differences. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial performance and for increasing its competitiveness.

7. The seventh part of the report discusses the company's financial performance in comparison to its industry. It provides a detailed analysis of the company's financial performance relative to its industry and discusses the reasons for any differences. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial performance and for increasing its industry leadership.

8. The eighth part of the report discusses the company's financial performance in comparison to its market. It provides a detailed analysis of the company's financial performance relative to its market and discusses the reasons for any differences. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial performance and for increasing its market share.

9. The ninth part of the report discusses the company's financial performance in comparison to its sector. It provides a detailed analysis of the company's financial performance relative to its sector and discusses the reasons for any differences. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial performance and for increasing its sector leadership.

10. The tenth part of the report discusses the company's financial performance in comparison to its country. It provides a detailed analysis of the company's financial performance relative to its country and discusses the reasons for any differences. The report also discusses the company's plans for improving its financial performance and for increasing its country leadership.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Pelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Long parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. The median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer": so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over	5,947	5,947							
Two persons	8,076								
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.);" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ²
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelaean
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jima	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malay	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they are only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active-duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner-occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are rented occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-person households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc.," was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addressees with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation

areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is found as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\frac{9948}{9314} = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140	Black Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200	Householder of Other Race
	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Pennsylvania

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.1
Citizenship	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	19 49 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	19 81 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
- Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of the person's birth. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built into it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment, parsonages, tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

- b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket | the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Mariana.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Ire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Mariana, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Mariana** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes**, **active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes**, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter —
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter —
Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
- If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include **Veterans'** (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay-in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number _____	Street or road/Rural route and box number _____	Apartment number _____
City _____	State _____	ZIP Code _____
County or foreign country _____	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads _____	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name	Last name	First name
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative →	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 0 9		a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	First name
Middle initial	
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0
2 2 0 2 0 2 3 3 0 3 4 4 0 4 5 5 0 5 6 6 0 6 7 7 0 7 8 8 0 8 9 9 0 9	2 2 0 2 0 2 3 3 0 3 4 4 0 4 5 5 0 5 6 6 0 6 7 7 0 7 8 8 0 8 9 9 0 9
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s) <input type="checkbox"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s) <input type="checkbox"/> No		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="checkbox"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="checkbox"/> Other		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more	
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or hall-rooms. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 room <input type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 7 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 2 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 5 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 8 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 6 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 9 or more rooms		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$80 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more	
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
FOR CENSUS USE			
A. Total persons <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		B. Type of unit <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Con'tn' <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	
C1. Vacancy status <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant		D. Months vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more	
C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		E. Complete after <input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> QA <input type="checkbox"/> JIC1 <input type="checkbox"/> P/E <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T <input type="checkbox"/> JIC2 <input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> IA <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM	
F. Cov. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1		G. DO ID	

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- ☐ 1989 or 1990
- ☐ 1985 to 1988
- ☐ 1980 to 1984
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- ☐ No bedroom
- ☐ 1 bedroom
- ☐ 2 bedrooms
- ☐ 3 bedrooms
- ☐ 4 bedrooms
- ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, have all three facilities
- ☐ No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- ☐ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ☐ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ☐ Coal or coke
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Solar energy
- ☐ Other fuel
- ☐ No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- ☐ A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- ☐ An individual drilled well?
- ☐ An individual dug well?
- ☐ Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ☐ No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- ☐ 1989 or 1990
- ☐ 1985 to 1988
- ☐ 1980 to 1984
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1950 to 1959
- ☐ 1940 to 1949
- ☐ 1939 or earlier
- ☐ Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- ☐ Yes — Skip to H20
- ☐ No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- ☐ None
- ☐ \$1 to \$999
- ☐ \$1,000 to \$2,499
- ☐ \$2,500 to \$4,999
- ☐ \$5,000 to \$9,999
- ☐ \$10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or gas not used

c. Water

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

\$ _____ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Last name	First name	Last name	First name
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? () Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person () Yes — Skip to 15a () No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? () Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 () Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas () Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents () Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization () No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country () (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? () Yes () No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? () 1987 to 1990 () 1985 or 1986 () 1982 to 1984 () 1980 or 1981 () 1975 to 1979 () 1970 to 1974 () 1965 to 1969 () 1960 to 1964 () 1950 to 1959 () Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? () Yes () No — Skip to 16	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. () No, has not attended since February 1 () Yes, public school, public college () Yes, private school, private college		b. What is this language? (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. () No school completed () Nursery school () Kindergarten () 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade () 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade () 9th grade () 10th grade () 11th grade () 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA () HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) () Some college but no degree () Associate degree in college — Occupational program () Associate degree in college — Academic program () Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) () Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) () Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LL.B., JD) () Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		c. How well does this person speak English? () Very well () Well () Not at all	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cuban, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		16. When was this person born? () Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a () Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. () Yes, now on active duty () Yes, on active duty in past, but not now () Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 () No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. () September 1980 or later () May 1975 to August 1980 () Vietnam era (August 1964 — April 1975) () February 1955 — July 1964 () Korean conflict (June 1950 — January 1955) () World War II (September 1940 — July 1947) () World War I (April 1917 — November 1918) () Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? () Yes () No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? () Yes () No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? () Yes () No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? () Yes () No	
		If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more () () () () () () () () () () () ()	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? () Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) () No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If the person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? () Yes () No, outside the city/town limits d. County e. State f. ZIP Code	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
☐ Bus or trolley bus
☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car
☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated
☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad
☐ Ferryboat
☐ Taxicab
☐ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone
☐ 2 people
☐ 3 people
☐ 4 people
☐ 5 people
☐ 6 people
☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes - Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No - Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990
☐ 1989
☐ 1988
☐ 1985 to 1987
☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ Never worked

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly - Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade
☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person - Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No - Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 -

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs - Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership - Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income - Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts - Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions - Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony - Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

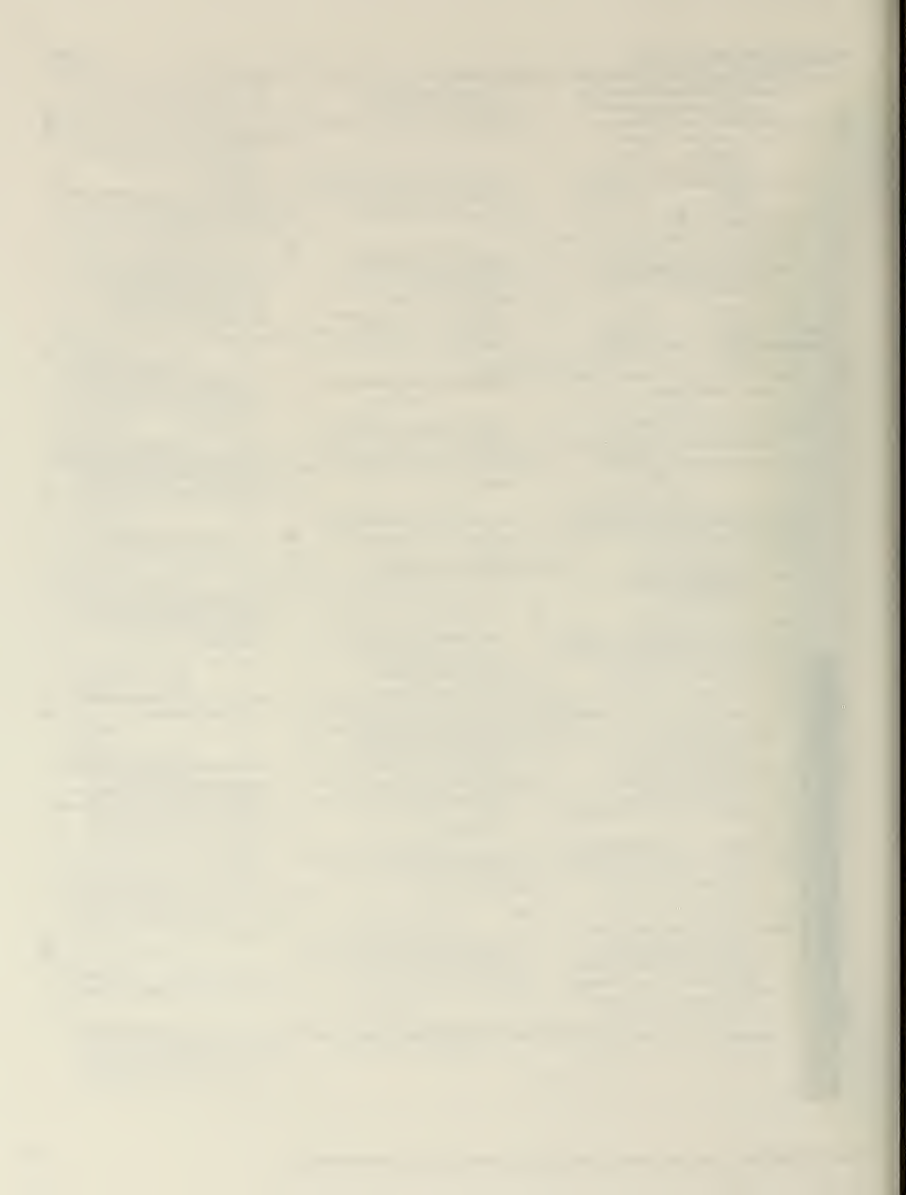
☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount - Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR
 Annual amount - Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two standard PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

There also is a special 3-percent "elderly" file with the same geography as the 5-percent sample. Included are households with at least one person age 60 or more and all members of those households.

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items

online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-344-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-259-0056
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other

media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national

sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership

Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on housing census subjects such as structural and utilization characteristics in metropolitan areas	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ²	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ²	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ²	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

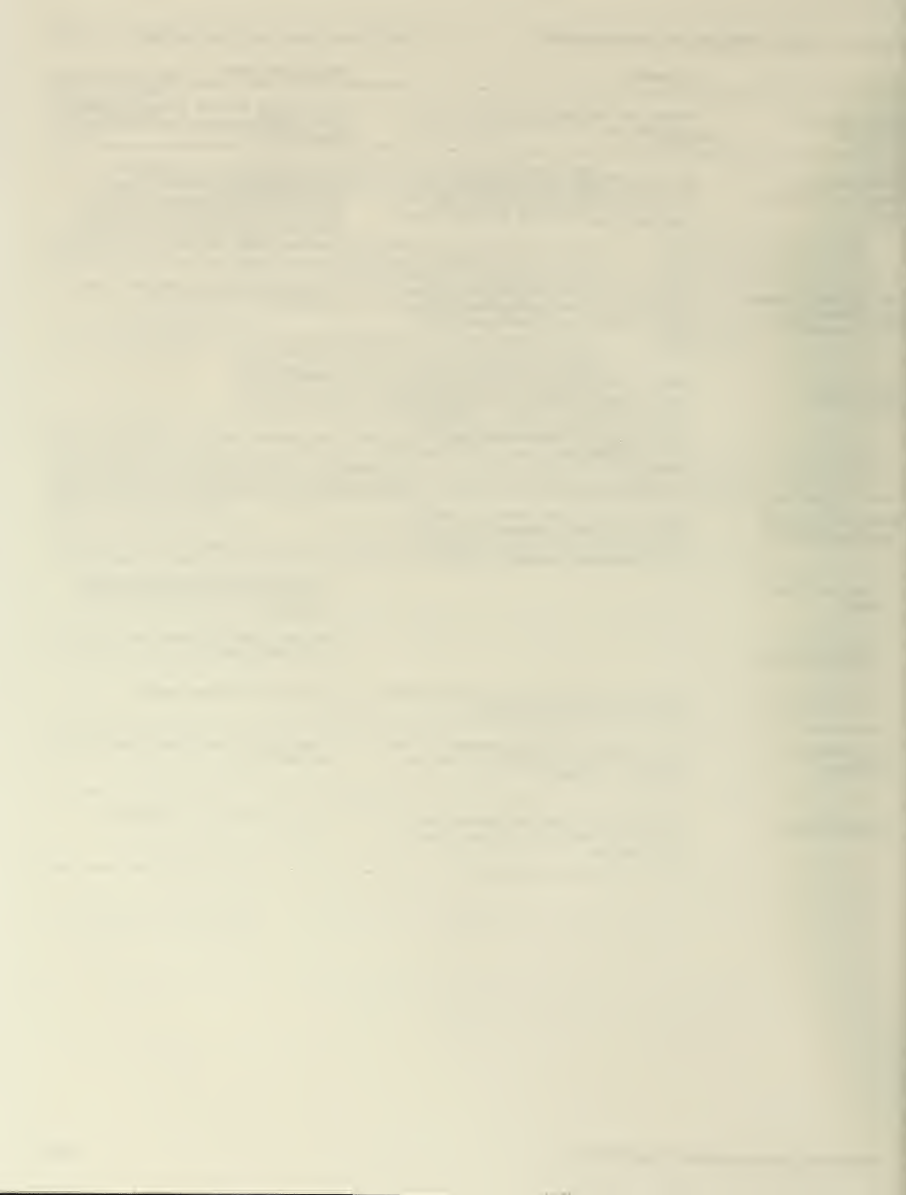
Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each county or county equivalent, minor civil division, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. Data are also provided for each major race and for workers of Hispanic origin cross-classified by race. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, county, balance of county, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

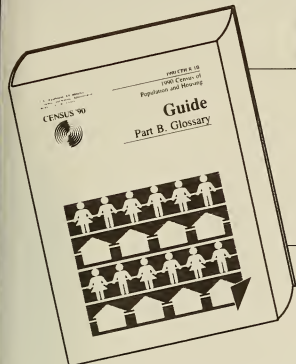
Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**


Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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- **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses.
- **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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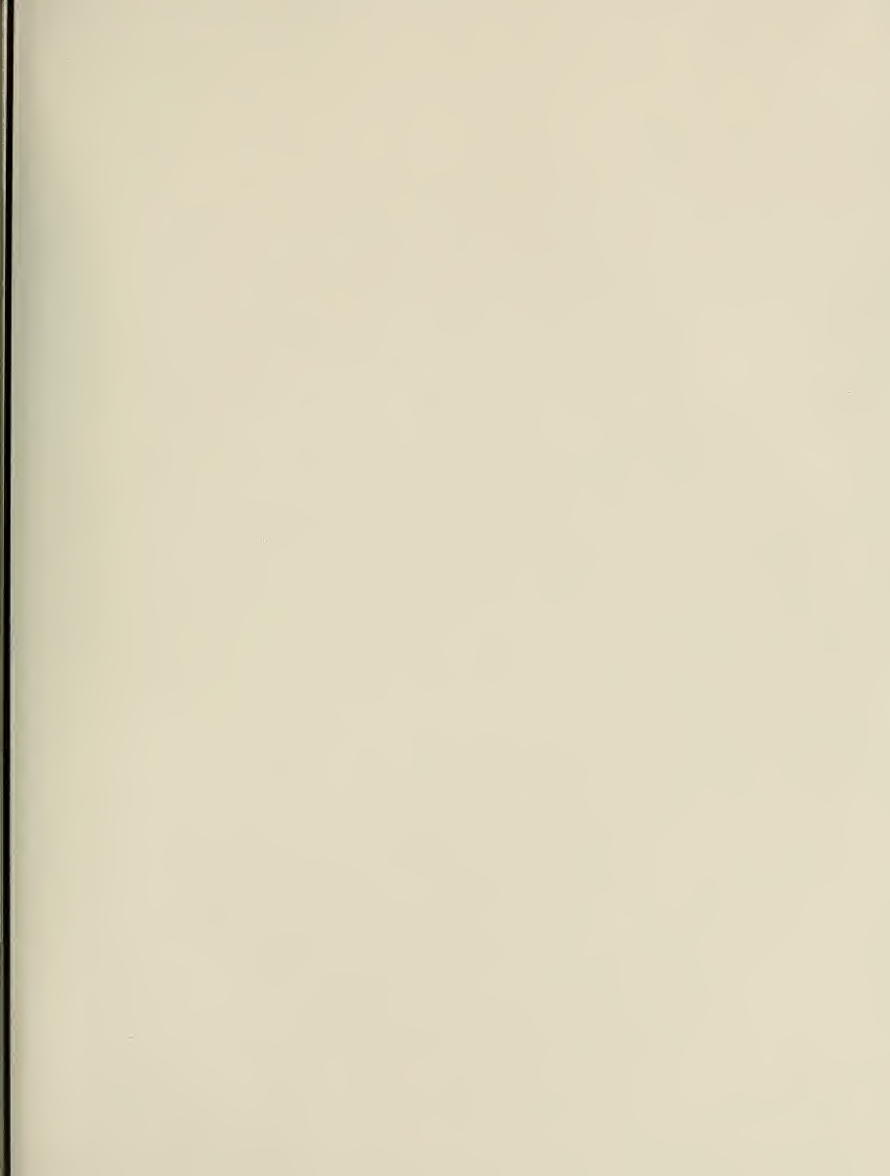
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